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CLAIMS OF GREECE AND ALBANIA TO CITY OF KORYTZA

Peace Conference Must Decide Which of the Two Countries Shall Own It—Greece Shown to Be the Logical Possessor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—As the Peace Conference has yet to determine whether Korytza and the surrounding country shall be owned by Greece or Albania, it is a matter of interest to study the relation of this city to the surrounding country. Korytza is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, in the vilayet of Janina, located in a wide plain watered by the Devol River. It was guaranteed to Albania in 1913 after the Balkan War, but as the bulk of the inhabitants are Greeks, the minority being Albanians and Slavs, Greece has claimed it on the basis of self-determination, as well as for economic and strategic reasons.

Economic and Strategic Aspects

In addition to these facts the population of Korytza, demanding union with Greece, is larger than that wanting union with Albania, and culturally the Greeks there are incomparably superior to the Albanians. There are, however, two other considerations affecting Korytza of too much practical importance to be disregarded, namely, the economic and the strategic aspects.

The Pindus range, running from Lake Ochrida to Thermopylae, cuts southern (Greek) Epirus completely off from southern (Greek) Macedonia. The commercial relations established from ancient times between Greek and Serbian Macedonia and Epirus will be completely broken if Korytza is given to Albania. The only commercial route between Janina, Florina, Monastir, and Salonika passes through Argyrokastro and Korytza. If Korytza is given to Albania, the nine-tenths of Epirus which will go to Greece will be cut off entirely from all economic intercourse with Macedonia. As a result of this, both Epirus and Macedonia will deteriorate economically.

Cut Off From Albania

On the other hand Albania will not gain economically by the acquisition of Korytza. A glance at the map will show that the district of Korytza is bounded on the east by Greek and Serbian Macedonia; on the north by the ranges of the Tomaros Mountains, more than 7000 feet high, which render communications impossible between Korytza and the nearest Albanian towns of Berat and Elbasan. On the west, Korytza will be bounded by Greek northern Epirus, and on the south by Greek Epirus and Greek Macedonia. No direct communication between Albania and the district of Korytza can be possible for many years to come; Korytza, then, the prosperous district of northern Epirus, will be isolated. Its commerce will dwindle away, and the city of Korytza will cease to be, what it is today, the thoroughfare of all the trade between Epirus and Macedonia.

It is, perhaps, in place to state here that northern Epirus, including Korytza, is completely cut off from Albania by the Pindus on the east, by the Tomaros and by the Acroceranæus Mountains on the north. The Pindus range reaches 7500 feet, the Tomaros 8000 and upward, and the Acroceranæus 6700 feet. The only pass through which northern Epirus communicates with southern Albania is a narrow gorge near Tepeleni, wide enough to allow one automobile to pass through it at a time. But the Tepeleni Pass will go to Greece, as it is reported from Paris, and even if Tepeleni were given to Albania, that pass is not an adequate means of communication between Albania and Korytza.

Greece at a Disadvantage

Strategically, the exclusion of Korytza from Greece leaves the whole of Greek northern Epirus, and, in fact, all of northern Greece in the air by cutting it off from communication with Salonika. The great trunk road from Santi Quaranta to Korytza, Monastir, and Salonika will be blocked by a roundabout sea route from Salonika to the Corinthian Isthmus, and thence to Preveza and Janina. On the other hand, if Greece concentrates a strong army in northern Epirus, Albania cannot hold Korytza.

In conclusion, then, Albanian Korytza will mean for Greece economic deterioration of Greek Epirus and Greek Macedonia, without any benefit to Albania's economic condition. Strategically, the loss of Korytza will be for Greece a constant danger to her northern provinces in case Albania becomes the tool of a great power. Or again, the acquisition of isolated Korytza by Albania may tempt the Greeks to seize upon it without Albania being able to protect it. Thus, an Albanian answer to the question of Korytza would do Albania no good and Greece much harm. There seems, in this case, to be a fortunate agreement between concrete, practical interests, and abstract, national ideals in a decision favorable to Greece.

SIR GEORGE CLERK'S POSITION IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Thursday)—Sir George Clerk, the Allies' representative in Budapest, has expressed his willingness that Charles Huszar should become Premier and form a Coalition Cabinet. Sir George has taken the line that the Entente could not recognize the existing government because, despite Archduke Joseph's retirement, the head of the government, which was summoned to power, remained in that office and was associated with ideas which the Allies associated with the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties.

He also maintained that the Allies required a representative government to secure a free and impartial election. These declarations were made at a meeting of the political parties on Monday. While Stephen Friedrich may take Mr. Huszar's portfolio, the attitude of the entente as expressed by Sir George is apparently that the Hapsburgs will in no circumstances be allowed to return.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS GAIN IN ELECTIONS

Premier Secures Election With 100,000 Votes—Commander Rizzo Is Returned for Fiume—Many Abstain From Voting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Francesco Nitti, Premier and Minister of the Interior, secured election for Potenza with 100,000 votes, and Antonio Salandra, Paolo Boselli, Louis Luzzatti, and Vittorio Orlando are also safe. Commander Rizzo, who sank the Austrian dreadnaught Szent Istvan, and who joined Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio at Fiume, has been returned for Fiume by a majority of 300.

The chief features of the election have been the large number of voters who did not cast their ballots, especially in Rome, and the success of the organized parties, like the Social-

ent of Baron Sonnino's foreign policy, for whom President Wilson expressly sent, when he was in Rome.

The increase in the two parties, which are best organized, namely, the Roman Catholics and the Socialists, is sure. These two groups had candidates in almost every one of the 54 constituencies. Had the lately "redeemed" provinces been allowed to participate in this election, the Roman Catholics and Socialists would have profited still more, for Clericalism is very strong in the Trentino as is Socialism at Trieste.

Hottest Contests Are in South

As regards the Roman Catholics, it is noticeable that the government has bestowed a large number of decorations upon archbishops (in some cases cardinals) and bishops, in recognition of their patriotic services during the war. This affords further proof of that excellent understanding which exists, beneath apparent hostility, between the Italian Government and the Vatican. Mr. Nitti has been credited with the desire to settle the Roman question. Anyhow, both he and his Foreign Minister, Mr. Tittoni, are persona grata at the Holy See, and their candidates probably received Roman Catholic support in time of need at the polls, as was the case with the Glorietti in 1913.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that the fulcrum of this election was the south. It was there where some of the hottest contests went on, and it was there where some of the chief men stood for election. Both Mr. Nitti and Mr. Salandra are continental southerners, while Mr. Orlando, like Mr. Crispi and Mr. San Giuliano, is a Sicilian.

Another probable product of this election will be the appearance for practically the first time in Italian history of genuine Labor members. Hitherto only one manual workman, Pietro Chilisa of Sampierdarena, has sat in the Chamber, where even the Socialists were all professional men of the middle class. Among the candidates at the recent elections, however, were workingmen, and these were not confined to the Socialist parties. Thus the Roman Catholic Popular Party had as one of its candidates for Rome a tramway man by the side of a Roman Prince.

Electorate Much Increased

It will be beneficial, if the new Parliament should be found to contain men, who can speak from first-hand knowledge and not from Socialistic treatises, often of German origin, about working-class questions. After the war it is especially desirable that the laboring classes, who bore such a prominent part in it, should have their say in the reconstruction of the country. The Italian peasant and workman are extremely shrewd, even in cases where they are illiterate, and their interest in public affairs has been stimulated since they took part in the war.

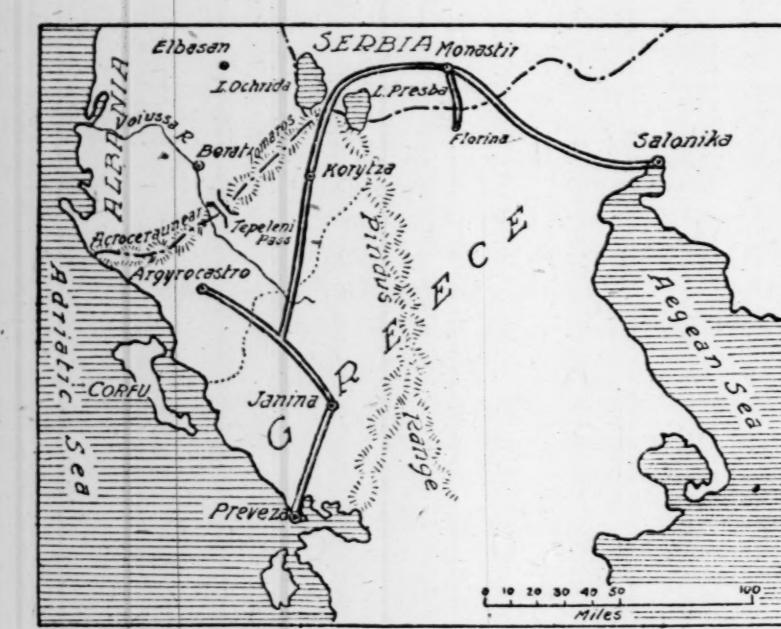
Besides, this time the electorate, even although neither women nor the male inhabitants of the "redeemed" provinces voted, was raised from about 8,000,000 up to 11,000,000, owing in some degree to the temporary inclusion of combatants under the usual legal age of 21. Thus it amounted to about 20 per cent of the total population. More, too, than usual has been done for the political education of the electors, for leading men are "stumping the country" in a way that was more usual in Great Britain than in Italy.

The five competing lists comprised the "Liberal Democratic Union," whose emblem is the star of Italy; the Roman Catholic "Popular Party," which fights beneath the emblem of the cross upon a shield bearing the word Libertas; the "Reformists, Republicans and Combatants," whose arms are a soldier's steel helmet, a pick and a spade; the "Official Socialist Party," whose placards are headed by a hammer and a sickle, inclosed within a wreath of ears of corn; and the "National Alliance" (in other words, the Nationalists) "and Combatants," whose imperialistic views are well personified by a Roman eagle.

But there were puzzling divisions and cross-divisions. Hardly any list consisted of candidates all of one color; indeed, practically every list was in the nature of a coalition between persons of different opinions, and there were even a few cases of candidates figuring in one kind of list in one constituency and in a list of a different color in another. But from amidst all this confusion of names and combinations certain solid and obvious facts emerged.

"It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition that exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions."

The personnel of the conference follows: William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General; Herbert Hoover, former Food Administrator; Oscar S. Straus, former Secretary of Commerce; Henry M. Robinson, Pasadena, California; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, former chairman of the Tariff Commission; Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts; Martin H. Glynn, former Governor of New York; Henry C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia; Dr. W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University; Richard Hooker, Springfield, Massachusetts; George T. Slade, St. Paul, Minnesota; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Owen D. Young, New York City; H. J. Waters, Manhattan, Kansas; Stanley King, Boston.



Map showing Korytza and surrounding country

Peace Conference is to determine whether the city and territory shall go to Greece or Albania

NEW INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS CALLED

President Invites Men to Participate Who He Thinks Will Cooperate in General Interest Without Regard to Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—A new industrial conference has been called by the President in accordance with recommendation of the public group of the industrial conference which convened on October 6 and broke up almost three weeks later because of the inability of the employers group and the Labor group to agree on collective bargaining.

The new conference, which will meet in Washington on December 1, will avoid controversial discussion of policies relating to sensitive questions of industry. The personnel contains names included in the other conference, but the men are broadly representative of the Nation's interests. The President says in his letter of invitation:

"Guided by the experience of the last conference, I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workmen will feel himself induced to put forth his best efforts, that the employer will have an encouraging profit and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class. It is my hope that the conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which these results may be attained."

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The personnel of the conference follows:

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Mr. Alfred Baccelli, the Minister of Education; Mr. Meda, the former Minister of Finance and leader of the Roman Catholic "Popular Party"; and Mr. Federzoni, the Nationalist chief, are known outside the Roman province; at Milan, out of 20 "Official Socialists" only two sat in the last Parliament, and all the other "comrades" were mere names beyond the limits of the Lombard plain.

The retirement of 127 old members out of 456 cleared some of the tallest poppies away from the electoral field, where the only really prominent candidates remaining were the Prime Minister, Mr. Nitti, and the five former Premiers, Mr. Salandra (who made the war), Mr. Boselli (who succeeded him), Mr. Orlando (who came after Mr. Caporetto), Mr. Luzzatti (the eminent financial authority, who was at the head of the government in 1910-11), and Mr. Giolitti, the former dictator.

To these we may add Leonida Bissolati, the leader of the "Reformist" or pro-war Socialists and the leading oppon-

ents and the Roman Catholics, which has therefore been even greater than anticipated.

The Socialists have been very successful in Piedmont, which was formerly strongly Giolittian and will hold about one-third of the new Chamber, but will probably lack unity. As in France, there will be many new members in the new Chamber.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—In the general election which has just taken place a distinguished diplomatist states that he counted in the whole of Italy no less than 44 different party organizations! In most places at least as many as five opposing lists of candidates appealed for the support of the bewildered electors. In Rome, 75 candidates stood for 15 seats.

The five competing lists comprised the "Liberal Democratic Union," whose emblem is the star of Italy; the Roman Catholic "Popular Party," which fights beneath the emblem of the cross upon a shield bearing the word Libertas; the "Reformists, Republicans and Combatants," whose arms are a soldier's steel helmet, a pick and a spade; the "Official Socialist Party," whose placards are headed by a hammer and a sickle, inclosed within a wreath of ears of corn; and the "National Alliance" (in other words, the Nationalists) "and Combatants," whose imperialistic views are well personified by a Roman eagle.

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TEST OF WAR-TIME DRY LAW BEGINS

Supreme Court of United States Hears Appeals From Decisions of Lower Tribunals—Powers of Congress Put in the Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—War-time prohibition is being tested out before the Supreme Court of the United States. A hearing began yesterday on three appeals from district courts, one in Kentucky and two in New York State, the point being emphasized by the government's attorney that Congress had a right, under its war-time powers, to enact prohibitory legislation, and that war is not concluded.

Attorneys for the liquor interests, on the other hand, claimed that Congress had exceeded its constitutional powers; that the war was to all intents and purposes ended and the army demobilized. Elihu Root, counsel for New York brewers, made the point that war confers no powers on Congress, which merely uses its emergency powers to meet emergencies; that the question is not whether the war is ended, but whether the exigency has passed.

Public Shows Interest

There was intense interest in the case. Persons are not permitted to crowd into the Supreme Court room, which is small. No one can stand, and a long queue stood the greater part of the day waiting to be admitted as anyone came out, leaving a vacancy. Free discussion of the merits of the case being maintained meanwhile. The Kentucky case, which was taken up first, was appealed by the government after Federal Judge Evans had issued an order restraining internal revenue officials from interfering in the removal from bond of about 70,000,000 gallons of whisky, holding that the acts violated the Fifth Amendment, prohibiting confiscation of property without compensation.

Another probable product of this election will be the appearance for practically the first time in Italian history of genuine Labor members. Hitherto only one manual workman, Pietro Chilisa of Sampierdarena, has sat in the Chamber, where even the Socialists were all professional men of the middle class. Among the candidates at the recent elections, however, were workingmen, and these were not confined to the Socialist parties. Thus the Roman Catholic Popular Party had as one of its candidates for Rome a tramway man by the side of a Roman Prince.

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Confiscation Alleged

Levi Mayer, of counsel for the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, contended that the whisky in question, having been distilled before the war and placed in custody of that company, was confiscated to take away the power of sale. In every other piece of war legislation, he declared, provision

publican members to change the concurrent resolution to a joint resolution, which would require the signature of the President, the idea being to place the responsibility on him for the continuation of the state of war, if he refuses to sign it.

The question at issue is to make effective the settlement reached at Paris and to launch the League of Nations, and this, it is realized, a joint or concurrent resolution can do. Besides, while the Constitution specifically declares that Congress can declare war there is considerable doubt whether it can take away from the President his power to initiate and carry out proceedings looking toward the restoration of a state of peace. On this point, however, some distinguished lawyers like Philander Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, holds that Congress can declare peace by a resolution.

Railroad legislation has the right of way when Congress convenes, but if an agreement is reached to pass a resolution of ratification a majority of the Senate can bring the Treaty up and give it precedence. Most Senators are disposed to object to any further debate on the question, as the issue has been thoroughly threshed out in the oratory to which the country has listened for the past six months. All that is now needed, they say, is a roll call.

Statement by Senator Hitchcock

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader, reviewed the status of the Treaty and the prospect for ratification in the following statement issued last night:

"I do not agree with the proposition that the Treaty is dead. The Senate is now in a deadlock over the Treaty. It voted on three distinct propositions of ratification as follows:

"First, it voted on the Lodge resolution of ratification. Thirty-nine votes were cast for it and 56 votes against it. Later, on reconsideration, the same resolution received 41 votes to 51 votes against it.

"Second, it voted on the resolution of ratification containing five moderate reservations presented by me. Forty-one senators voted for that resolution and 50 senators voted against it.

"Third, it voted on a resolution of unqualified ratification presented by Senator Underwood. Thirty-eight senators voted for it and 53 against it.

"Thus the sentiment of the Senate was sounded on three distinct propositions, no one of which could secure a majority vote whereas a two-thirds majority is necessary.

"Scanning these votes, however, and taking into account senators who were paired, it appears that only 15 senators voted against ratification in every form. Fourteen of these were Republicans; one was a Democrat. On the other hand, 80 senators voted for ratification of the Treaty in some form.

"In my opinion if the President sends the Treaty back to the Senate in December, it will be possible out of the 80 senators who voted for ratification of some kind to find 64 senators who will agree on a compromise. By that time also Secretary of the Treasury Glass will have taken his seat as a Senator, so we will have 81 senators who favor ratification of the Treaty in some form or another.

Sentiment of the Country

"I realize that it will require very genuine efforts at compromise to bring this about, and that concessions on both sides must be real and not merely nominal. Heretofore the overwhelming sentiment and pressure of this country has been in favor of ratification. From now on I believe that the sentiment of this country will be for compromise. That will be the keynote of the popular demand. Compromise and adjustment of differences are necessary not only to a resumption of normal conditions in the United States, but to save international relations from chaos. In my opinion public sentiment will not tolerate a condition in which longer delay is sure to ripen into disaster.

"It is unfortunate that in the past the 80 senators who believe in the Treaty in some form have not been able to negotiate among themselves on reservations in some form. Those two camps must now come together and must be freed from the dictation and influence of senators who are opposed to the Treaty in any form. Those senators have had entirely too much voice in formulating the reservations."

Vote of Senate on Treaty

Details of Balloting on Lodge Resolution and Underwood Motion

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following are the details of the balloting on the Treaty of Peace in four important divisions of the United States Senate on Wednesday, the second in the rejection of the Treaty so far as the present session is concerned.

The resolution of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, called for the ratification of the Treaty with 15 reservations adopted by the Senate. The vote was:

For Lodge Resolution—39

Republicans, 35—Ball, Calder, Cappa, Colt, Cummings, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, Frélinghuyzen, Hale, Harding, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Newberry, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

Democrats, 4—Gore, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Walsh (Massachusetts).

Against Lodge Resolution—55

Republicans, 12—Barah, Brandege, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Calif.), Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman.

Democrats, 43—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Culverson, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (South Dakota), Jones (New Mexico), Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-

lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Montana), Williams, Wolcott.

The vote on the motion of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to reconsider the vote defeating the Lodge resolution was:

For Reed Motion—63

Republicans, 19—Capper, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Hale, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Townsend.

Democrats, 43—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Culverson, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (South Dakota), Jones (New Mexico), King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-

lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Massachusetts), Walsh (Montana), Williams, Wolcott.

Against Reed Motion—30

Republicans, 29—Ball, Borah, Brander, Calder, Cummings, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Frélinghuyzen, Hale, Harding, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

Democrats, 1—Thomas.

The vote which gave a second defeat of the Lodge resolution was:

For Lodge Resolution—41

Republicans, 34—Ball, Calder, Cappa, Colt, Cummings, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Frélinghuyzen, Hale, Harding, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

Democrats, 7—Gore, Myers, Owen, Pomerene, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Walsh (Massachusetts).

Against Lodge Resolution—51

Republicans, 13—Barah, Brandege, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Calif.), Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman.

Democrats, 38—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckman, Chamberlain, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-

lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Stanley, Swanson, Underwood, Walsh (Mon.), Williams, Wolcott.

For Underwood Motion—38

Republicans, 13—Barah, Brandege, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Calif.), Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman.

Democrats, 37—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckman, Chamberlain, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phe-

lan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Stanley, Swanson, Underwood, Walsh (Mon.), Williams, Wolcott.

Against Underwood Motion—53

Republicans, 46—Barah, Brandege, Calder, Cappa, Colt, Cummings, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, Frélinghuyzen, Hale, Harding, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Moses, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Shields, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

Democrats, 7—Gore, Reed, Shields, Smith (Ga.), Thomas, Trammell, Walsh (Mass.).

Peace Measure

Concurrent Resolution Presented by Senator Lodge

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resolution offered in the Senate on Wednesday by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, to declare peace with Germany, which is a concurrent measure, requiring approval of the House, but, according to general practice, not a motion by the President, follows:

"Whereas, By resolution of Congress, adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the then German Government, a state of war was declared to exist between that government and the United States; and,

"Whereas, The said acts of the German Government have long since ceased; and,

"Whereas, By an armistice signed November 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the allied and associated powers were terminated; and,

"Whereas, By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever these governments, designated therein, have ratified said Treaty; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end."

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee without discussion.

FRENCH SUGAR FOR TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Arrangements have been completed with France for the delivery to this country of 100,000 tons of sugar at the price of 2100 francs per ton.

PRESS VIEWS ON DEFEAT OF TREATY

United States Editors Seek to Place the Responsibility—Hope Expressed by Some for Conciliation and Compromise

Editorial opinions on the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the Treaty of Peace have been gathered from newspapers throughout the United States by The Christian Science Monitor and its representatives, and are here reproduced.

San Francisco Bulletin

The San Francisco Bulletin, about the only San Francisco paper which has favored the League of Nations, in commenting on the action of the United States Senate, will say in its issue of November 21:

"While there is cause for deep regret, there is no occasion for alarm in the failure of the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty, either with or without reservations. Though held in suspension by America, the Treaty is not dead, as so prematurely announced by certain newspapers. Whatever rejoicing there may be in Germany over what will be construed as a serious split among the allied, that country has no present power to revoke the document and resume hostilities. It is certain that the Treaty will be presented again when the Senate assembles next month, and in the meantime it is for public opinion to make itself heard even more plainly than during the progress of the debate. No reasonable doubt exists as to the attitude of the country. It is for the Treaty and the League, with reservations if there is no alternative, but it wants both. Public opinion has been exasperated at the delay, and business interests are impatient at the obstacles to reconstruction. The American people have been touched on the raw of their pride by the lamentable failure of the Senate to reach a definite conclusion on the Treaty after so many months of wearisome debate."

Springfield Republican

The Senate's emphatic rejection of the Treaty as emasculated by the Lodge reservations, affords hope of a happier solution. Had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate and the President been forced to carry out his warning that he would pocket it, there would have been less chance now of the League's being revived. In that case Mr. Wilson, although with entire constitutional right as well as moral justice, would have been in the position of opposing and vetoing the formal act of the Senate. A compromise would obviously have been more difficult than it is now when the act which leaves the Treaty unratified is that of the Senate itself. How long the deadlock will continue is the question.

San Francisco Chronicle

The San Francisco Chronicle places the entire blame for the present situation upon President Wilson. In its issue of November 21, the Chronicle will say: "Unquestionably sole responsibility for the situation in which the world now is, rests upon the President, who, after the express repudiation by the people of his leadership in peace negotiations, refused to take counsel with the Senate majority to which the people had intrusted the final decision, departed from the traditions of the civilized world in going personally to Paris to conduct the negotiations, and undertook to coerce the American people by incorporating a covenant of a league of all the nations of the world in a treaty of peace between some of them."

Chicago Tribune

Reports from London say that the British will accept the American reservations to the Treaty. They confirm the American opinion that Europe wants the cooperation of the United States and will take it upon the conditions which are necessary for the equitable and fundamental interests of this Nation. All the United States asks are safeguards. Nations which have required special assurances and which have already written their own reservations must accept the reservations of the United States. We shall merely be applying to our needs the principles they applied to theirs.

Chicago News

Defeat of the Peace Treaty as modified by reservations recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee brings the nation to a point where the public must demand a rational compromise. If the United States should finally reject the Treaty with Germany and rejoin the League of Nations, what would be the result? What result is now anticipated in Berlin, in Paris, in London, in Rome? The alternative to a league of peace is some system of alliances with extensive preparations for new wars and tremendous military and naval budgets that European nations, after years of ruinous waste of human and other resources, cannot sustain without danger of popular discontent and political confusion. The people of the United States will not accept this alternative.

Chicago Evening Post

The Chicago Evening Post presents a list, to quote it, of "a dozen, cold, hard, practical gains from the war, which America loses if Lodge is allowed to make permanent the futile failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty of Peace," and in summing up these points the Post says: "We list these hard practicalities, because to hear Lodge and his unstatesmanlike irreconcilables, you would think that the whole Treaty was made up exclusively of silly-billy gifts to foreigners of American rights."

New York Sun

It has been the privilege as it was the duty of the Sun to help with all its heart and elbow power to propel into the consciousness of the Nation the real significance of that which the interwoven Peace Treaty and League covenant proposed. It has been gratifying in the extreme to observe the progressive comprehension of meaning, the constantly strengthening resolution to resist. We have now no fear of a resumption in any dangerous form at a future time by any parliamentary process whatever of the unsuccessful enterprise. If the attempt is made an enlightened people will know how to dispose of it.

Thank God this Treaty is dead and we are still a free and independent nation.

New York World

Senator Lodge's resolution of ratification, with its 15 reservations, died an inglorious death. In revenge Lodge and his associates succeeded in blocking every attempt at compromise and conciliation. What the vote plainly shows is that there are two-thirds of the senators who are in favor of the ratification of the Treaty. All that stands in the way is an agreement on the character and scope of the reservations, which could be settled very quickly if partisanship and personal vanity were subordinated to the colossal concerns of national and international welfare. That agreement could have been reached if it had not been for the Lodge policy of rule or ruin. Whether it can ever be reached now remains to be seen.

New York Tribune

But it is clear more than ever that the American people desire to ratify the Treaty and to join a league of nations. It is equally clear more than ever that the American people desire this ratification in a form that will not main the Constitution and that will save our liberty of national action.

Fearful is the responsibility of those who have voted to prevent the Treaty's ratification, and equally fearful is the responsibility of any who have sought to make ratification a sham. That is intelligence enough in the American people to identify the offenders.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Reports from Cairo indicate that the casualties in Sunday's riots totaled 120, including 10 fatalities. The resignation of the Cabinet followed on Viscount Allenby's announcement regarding the coming of the Milner mission. The resigning Premier is Muhammad Said Pasha, who was Premier in 1910 when he successfully coped with the current of unrest and proved a reforming Minister.

Following a prolonged disagreement with the Khedive Abbas Hilmi, he resigned in 1914, Rashed Pasha succeeding him. His latest ministry has had a strong Nationalist opposition concentrating on the Milner mission.

Cairo reports show that minor rioting occurred on Tuesday.

CASUALTIES CAUSED BY RIOTS IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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SCOTS IRONMOLDERS TO STRIKE NEXT WEEK

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Following a prolonged disagreement



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Soldier Botanist in Macedonia
During the occupation of Salonica by the Allies a private in the twenty-eighth division, William B. Turrill, found opportunities to gather and dry wild flowers from Macedonia and to collect their seeds for Kew Gardens. Being a member of the expert staff of the establishment, he had sufficient experience to carry out what must have been, in the circumstances, a fairly difficult enterprise. Macedonia has been very little explored botanically and Mr. Turrill's collections form an important addition to the knowledge of its flora. One of his discoveries was a Silene which was entirely new. No less than 60 species flowered at Kew from the packets of seeds he managed to collect. When it is remembered that some were secured when his unit was actually under fire it will be seen they testify in no small degree to his devotion.

Ben Nevis
It does not fall to the lot of every one to possess a mountain. But it is understood, says a London paper, that Lady Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy has succeeded to the ownership of Ben Nevis, or the greater part of it. This out-of-the-Grampians, though the highest peak in the British Isles, can be easily scaled by the veriest tyro. And many a Cumberland dalesman would esteem its ascent as child's play compared with that of his native pikes, with their "needles" and their awkward "chimneys," up which he will claw and wriggle his way. A Keswick worthy once declared that people who couldn't manage to go up Skiddaw without a guide weren't fit to be at large! Now, while Skiddaw claims an altitude of only just over 3000 feet, Ben Nevis rears its snowy crest to a height of 4406. Starting out on a clear day from Ft. William, under a blaze of sunshine, a ravishing walk affords a sublime panorama of hill and vale and landlocked water, stretching far below. An observatory was erected here in 1863.

Digger Discipline
That brilliant Australian soldier, General White, the man whose private mobilization plans brought military Australia to attention with a snap within 24 hours of the declaration of war, has banished the old idea that the Australian soldier is not disciplined. He declares that on the contrary the bulk of the extraordinary success of the Anzac and the Digger was due to nothing else than discipline. "I admit," he says, "that the Australian soldier has not the appearance of discipline nor does he like the appearance of discipline. Nevertheless he is a first-class soldier as regards discipline. He understands exactly how to carry out an order, but first it must be given clearly and a clear explanation must be furnished of its purpose."

Rome, October, 1919
Leaning over a bridge across the Tiber and looking at Rome, "its palaces and churches, cream color or orange, between the dark ilex trees and the tall cypresses," Mr. Philip Gibbs mused of the future in the light of the past. "In Rome, because of things new and old, old stories, old statues, old names, and the new movements and thoughts of men in its streets, one ponders along the way—until one is brought to sharp attention by the clang of a tramcar, with no room to spare between one's body and the wall." Tramcars in Rome do not keep to the middle of the road. The eagerness for news in the capital of Italy struck Mr. Gibbs particularly. Nothing like it, he tells The Daily Chronicle, of London, has been witnessed since the days of war and armistice. And there is a coming and going in Rome, an armed coming and going which Flume accounts for. The cock feathers of the Bersaglieri are conspicuous—officers and men crowd the cafés of the Piazza di Venezia and the other large squares. Then, too, there is the excitement of the coming elections. Manifestoes are shouting from the walls to all and sundry, and particularly to the "combatants," the fighting men. October, 1919, was no uneventful time to see Rome.

From Kalgan to Urga
The motor line across the Mongolian desert from Kalgan to Urga is suspended for the winter, with the possibility that when it reopens in April the traveling will be more expeditious. The line is recent, and was inaugurated by the Peking-Suiyuan Railway under the managing directorship of General Ting, whose plans look forward to extending the railway to Ping-ti-chuan and providing a much better starting point for regular motor-car service than can ever be possible from Kalgan. Kalgan is badly placed

AS UNCLE REMUS MIGHT SEE IT

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
(Apologies to Joel Chandler Harris)

"Didn't the fox never catch the rabbit?" asked the little boy.

"He come mighty nigh it, honey, shoo's you born," said Uncle Remus.

"One day Brer Fox-Lodge fix up

"Opposition-Tar-Baby, en he set er

out in de big Senate road. Bimeby

here come Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty,

pacin' down de Senate road, ez sassy

ez a jay-bird."

"Mawnin'" sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-

Treaty. "Nice wedder dis mawnin',

sezee."

"Opposition-Tar-Baby ain't sayin'

"nothin', en Brer Fox-Lodge he lay low."

"Is you deaf?" sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty.

"Kazoo, et you is I kin' holler louder," sezee.

"Opposition-Tar-Baby stay still.

"I'm gwineber larn you how ter talk

to specktible fokes if it's de last act,"

sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty. "Ef

you don't take off dat hat an' tell me

howdy, I'm gwineber bust you wide

open!"

"Opposition-Tar-Baby stay still and

Brer Fox-Lodge lay low."

"Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty draw back

with his fist, he did, en blip! he

tuck 'er side er de head. His fist stick

en he can't pull loose."

"Ef you don't lemme loose, I'll

knock you agin', sez Brer Rabbit-Wilson-

Treaty, en wid dat he fatch 'er a

swipe wid deudder hand, en dat stuck."

"Turn me loose 'fo' I kick de nat-

ual stuffin' outer you," sez Brer Rabbit-

Wilson-Treaty. "She des heft on en

den Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty lose de

use er his feet in de same way. Den

he squall out of de Opposition-Tar-

Baby don't turn 'im loose he'll butt 'er

crank-sided. En den he butted 'er and

his head got stuck."

"Den Brer Fox-Lodge santer out."

"Howdy, Brer Rabbit-Wilson-

Treaty, you look sorter stuck up

dis mawnin', sezee. "I speck you'll

take dinner wid me dis time, Brer

Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty. I ain't gwineber

take no 'nske."

"Did the fox eat the rabbit?" asked

the little boy.

"Bless you, no, honey," replied Uncle

Remus. "Brer Fox-Lodge says to Brer

Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty, sezee:

"You been runnin' roun' here sassin' after me a mighty long time, but I

speck you done come to de en' er de

row. You bin cuttin' up yo capers en

bounchin' round dis neiborhood on

twel you come ter believe yosef de

boss er de whole gang. En den you

er allus somewhere whar you got no

business. Who axed yer ter strike up

dis acquaintance wid dis yer Opposition-

Tar-Baby? Nobuddy en dat rur'll wurril.

Yous des tuck en jam yosel on dat Oppo-

sition-Tar-Baby, en dar you'll stay

twel I fixes you a bres-pile, kaze I'm

gwineber barbecue you dis day sho."

"Den Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty

talk mighty smooth.

"I don't keer what you do wid me,

Brer Fox-Lodge, so you don't fling me

in dat reservation-brier-patch."

"Hit's so much trouble fer to kindle

a fire, I speck I'll hafter hang you."

"Hang me des ez high ez you please,

Brer Fox-Lodge, but please don't fling

me in dat reservation-brier-patch."

"I ain't got no string en now, I

speck I'll hafter drown you."

"Drown me des ez deep ez you

please, Brer Fox-Lodge, but don't

fling me in dat reservation-brier-

patch."

"Dey ain't no water nigh en now I

speck I'll hatter skin you."

"Skin me, but please don't fling me

in dat reservation-brier-patch."

"Cose, Brer Fox-Lodge winter hurt

Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty had ez he

kin, so he coatch 'im by de behime legs

en slung 'im right in de middle er de

reservation-brier-patch. Dar wuz a

considerable flutter whar Brer

Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty struck de bushes,

Brer Fox-Lodge sorter hang aroun'

ter see whut wuz gwineber happen."

"Bimeby he hear somebody callin',

em way up de side er de hill he

see Brer Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty settin'

cross-legged on a log koainin' de pitch

outer his hair. Den Brer Fox-Lodge

know he bin swop off mighty bad. Brer

Rabbit-Wilson-Treaty wuz bleedied

ter fling back some er his sass, en he

holler out:

"Bred en born in a reservation-

brier-patch, Brer Fox-Lodge. Bred en

born in a reservation-brier-patch."

"En wid dat Brer Rabbit-Wilson-

Treaty skip out ez lively ez a cricket

in de embers."

MAKING A DESERT PLANT YIELD RICHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Large com-

mercial value has been found in the

ocatillo, "Coachman's Whip," or

candelwood, botanically known as

Fouquieria splendens, a plant of

columnar green stalks, of flaming red

flowering, found on tens of thousands

of Arizona acres, generally where

foothills break upon the rocky detrital

deposits that lead down to the plains.

The plant has had no practical use in

the past, save as fencing by Mexicans,

the resultant hedge most beautiful in

the time of flowering. It is of very

slow growth, the average matured

plant probably having a life of 40

years, till its growth is such that it is

blown over by the wind, for its roots

are small. Some plants have been

found even 16 feet in height.

The first utilization of the ocotillo

now is in progress at Salome, a station

on the Arizona & California Railroad,

90 miles northwest of Phoenix, in a

district notable for the growth of the

desert shrub. For a year the Ocatillo

Products Company has been exper-

imenting on processes for extracting

EVIDENCE QUOTED
IN MARTENS CASE

Testimony Reproduced on Which
Allegation Was Based That
Envoy Aimed to Overthrow
the United States Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The inference that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Republic, admitted before the Lusk committee investigating seditious activities that he was in this country to engage in propaganda for the overthrow of the United States Government, has been drawn in some reports of his testimony. Mr. Martens has denied that he made any such admission. Others have intimated that an attempt would be made to deport him on the strength of the alleged admission.

Although some newspapers have reported that a transcript of the Martens evidence has already been sent to the State Department in Washington, this news office learned yesterday that none of the testimony will be sent to Washington until it is all in. Mr. Martens testifies again next Tuesday.

Meanwhile Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, has made available to this news office a complete official transcript of the Martens evidence. The passages from which the inference was drawn are here quoted. The questions are being asked by Mr. Stevenson:

You are a member of the Russian Communist Party? Yes.
And that party is in control of Soviet Russia? Yes.

Manifesto Is Quoted

And Nicholas Lenin is the Premier? Yes.
And Leon Trotsky is the Minister of War? Yes.

That is the Communist Party which has issued a call for what is known as the Third International, is it not? Yes.

That call was made in the form of a manifesto? Yes.

Signed by Charles Rakovsky, Nicholas Lenin? Yes.

Here Mr. Stevenson read from a translation of this manifesto as it appeared in the May 10, 1919, issue of The Revolutionary Age, then published in Boston:

"To the proletariat of all countries: Seventy-two years have gone by since the Communist Party of the World proclaimed its program in the form of the manifesto written by the greatest teachers of the proletarian revolution, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. . . . For a long space of years Socialism predicted the inevitability of the imperialistic war; it perceived the essential cause of this war in the insatiable greed of the possessing classes in both camps of capitalist nations. . . . And the German Socialist patriots, who in August, 1914, proclaimed the diplomatic White Book of the Hohenzollern as the holiest gospel of the people, today, in vulgar sycophancy, join with the Socialists of the entente countries in accusing as arch criminals the deposed German monarchy, which they formerly served as slaves. In this way they hope to erase the memory of their own guilt and to gain the good will of the victors."

Allied Governments Denounced

"But alongside the dethroned dynasties of the Romanoffs, Hohenzollerns, and Hapsburgs, and the capitalistic cliques of these lands, the rulers of France, England, Italy, and the United States stand revealed in the light of unfolding events and diplomatic disclosures in their immeasurable villainy. . . . Civil war is forced upon the laboring classes by their arch-enemies. The working class must answer blow for blow, if it will not renounce its own object and its own future, which is at the same time the future of all humanity. The Communist parties, far from conjuring up civil war artificially, rather strive to shorten its duration as much as possible—in case it has become an iron necessity—to minimize the number of victims, and above all to secure victory for the proletariat. This makes necessary the disarming of the bourgeoisie at the proper time, the arming of the laborer and the formation of a Communist army as the protector of the rule of the proletariat and the inviolability of the social structure."

This manifesto was issued as an appeal to all Communist groups in other countries? Yes.

Nicholas Lenin has addressed a communication to the American working men, has he not? Yes, as far as I know.

Lenin Letter Offered

Mr. Stevenson then offered parts of "A Letter to American workingmen," issued by Mr. Lenin from Moscow, August 20, 1918:

"A Russian Bolshevik who participated in the revolution of 1905 and for many years afterwards lived in your country has offered to transmit this letter to you. I have grasped this opportunity joyfully, for the revolutionary proletariat of America, in so

far as it is the enemy of American imperialism, is destined to perform an important task at this time. . . . Political activity is not as smooth as the pavement of the Nevsky Prospect. He is no revolutionist—who would have the revolution of the proletariat only under the 'condition' that it proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner, that guarantees against defeat being given beforehand, that the revolution go forward along the broad, free, straight path to victory, that there shall not be here and there the heaviest sacrifices, that we shall not have to lie in wait in besieged fortresses, shall not have to climb up among the narrowest paths, the most impassable, winding, dangerous mountain roads. In words our accusers 'recognize' this kind of class struggle; in deeds they revert again and again to the middle-class Utopia of 'class-harmony' and the mutual 'interdependence' of classes upon one another.

Necessities of Civil War

"In reality the class struggle in revolutionary times has always inevitably taken on the form of civil war, and civil war is unthinkable without the worst kind of destruction, without terror and limitations of form of democracy in the interests of the war. One must be a sickly sentimental not to be able to see, to understand and appreciate this necessity. Its servants charge us with the use of terroristic methods. Have the English forgotten their 1649, the French their 1793? Terror was just and justified when it was employed by the bourgeoisie for its own purposes against feudal domination. But terror becomes criminal when working men and poverty-stricken peasants dare to use it against the bourgeoisie. Terror was just and justified when it was used to put one exploiting minority in the place of another. But terror becomes horrible and criminal when it is used to abolish all exploiting minorities, when it is employed in the cause of the actual majority, in the cause of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat, of the working-class and the poor peasants."

Terror Employed

If I understand this portion of Lenin's letter correctly, it is a statement that terror has been employed by the Soviet Government? Yes, it has been.

As a matter of fact have not a considerable number of commissioners been executed? Yes.

I believe at one time you named to me the number? I think about 1500 of them.

This publication, of which a large number of reprints were found among documents recently taken in the raid on the headquarters of the Communist Party in this city, made one week ago last Saturday night—

Mr. Martens, interposing—Mr. Chairman, permit me a question.

Mr. Stevenson—Just a moment. Chairman—We will give you an opportunity to say all you desire.

The questioning was then resumed at once:

As a matter of fact the Russian Soviet Republic is based upon the principles of the Communist Party of Russia, is it not? Yes.

Isn't it one of the principles of the Communist Party that the workers of the world should unite? Yes.

And that they should unite to overthrow the capitalist system the world over? Yes.

Previous Evidence Quoted

Isn't it the principle of the Russian Soviet Government that the capitalist governments of other countries should be overthrown? Answer yes or no. I cannot say yes or no.

You have done it for me once before? Yes, but you put the question in different ways.

Mr. Stevenson then read the following question from a book of previous evidence:

"Isn't it a fact that in overthrowing the capitalist system (referring to the Soviet Government) they wish and state they wish the overthrow of the capitalist government?"

Mr. Martens—Do they wish the overthrow of capitalist government, or do they not wish so; that is the question?

Mr. Stevenson—Yes.

Mr. Martens—That is their wish. Their wish is to change from the capitalist system to the Socialist system.

Chairman—How do they expect this change to come about?

Mr. Martens—Well, the change may come in many ways. It may come in purely pacific ways, and it may come as a result of a bitter struggle. Many ways are possible.

Method Considered Immortal

Chairman—But they are willing to accept any way so long as it is done; so long as they obtain the result they do not mind which way that happens?

Mr. Martens—They do not care how it is done.

Chairman—Whether it is done by terror or diplomacy?

Mr. Martens—It is a matter of the working class. It is a matter for themselves to settle.

Mr. Stevenson—isn't it a matter wherever the Soviet Government issues propaganda advising the propriety of overthrowing capitalist governments of other countries?

Mr. Martens—They are issuing propaganda as a defense.

I am asking you this question: Isn't it a fact that the Soviet Government

issues propaganda advising the propriety of overthrowing the capitalist governments in other countries? No, is it not a fact? I deny it.

In answer to that question before, you said it does. Mr. Martens—it does in a specific way, as a means of defense against attacking.

But it does, does it not? Yes, as a means of defense.

Assistant States Attorney-General Berger—Would you call Lenin's letter to the American workingmen a matter of defense, of affirmative defense? As a matter of defense to a certain extent.

Is it a matter of propaganda? Yes. Then it is affirmative propaganda, is it not? Yes.

This ended the hearing.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Immediate release of William O.

Jenkins, United States consul agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was arrested

on a charge of collusion with the bandits who kidnapped him on October 19, was requested by the State Department in a note sent yesterday to the Mexican Foreign Office through the United States Embassy in Mexico City.

The United States Government, the note stated, is surprised and incensed to learn of the reimprisonment of Mr. Jenkins, particularly in view of the suffering and losses already sustained by him in connection with his kidnapping, through lack of protection by the Mexican authorities. The language of the note is the strongest used in any note sent in recent months to the Mexican Government.

It expresses the view, based on information in the possession of the Department of State, that his rearrest was absolutely arbitrary and unwarranted, and warns the Mexican Government that further molestation of the consular agent will seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the Mexican Government must assume sole responsibility.

The State Department was notified several days ago by the Mexican Foreign Office that the local Mexican authorities at Puebla had been instructed not to molest Mr. Jenkins, but his rearrest indicates the instructions were ignored.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following press comments on the French elections are quoted in addition to those already published:

The "Victoire" rejoices that National Socialism has triumphed over the Socialism of civil war.

The "Gaulois," the "Eclair," and the "Petite République" all agree that the policy of the Republican Union has triumphed throughout the country, and that the newly-elected deputies are going to undertake their tasks along the lines which Alexander Millerand proposed when he declared, "France has obtained liberty by conquest, she intends to preserve and organize it."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Verification commissions, charged with the examination of the parliamentary elections and with the duty of announcing definitely the deputies elected, will meet today in Paris Town Hall.

The public are to be admitted to their meeting. The commissions have received protests against the allotment of seats in the third section of Paris and the commissions are studying those cases.

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PARIS, France (Wednesday)—General Angeles, who is regarded as the ablest military man operating with Francisco Villa, has been captured, according to a telegram received yesterday by the Mexican Embassy from the Governor of Chihuahua. General Angeles had recently prepared a plan of campaign for General Villa, the object of which, according to authentic advices received from northern Mexico, was to cut Mexico City off from the north and to make possible the repetition of a former exploit of the Villistas, the invasion of Mexico City itself.

Gratification was voiced in official circles at the capture of General Angeles, who has been considered the military genius of the Villista movement. During the world war he was in the munitions service of France in the United States, where he won the respect of American and allied authorities. The Carranza régime was seriously threatened as long as

Mr. Clemenceau Congratulated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

BORDEAUX, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Monis, former Premier of France and candidate for the Senate, has written a letter to Mr. Clemenceau congratulating the Premier on his success in the elections.

It is said that Mr. Clemenceau will leave Paris for Vendée soon to spend a few days' holiday there.

The Alsace-Lorraine Deputies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—On December 8, at the opening of the new French Chamber after the lapse of 48 years the deputies of Alsace-Lorraine will again enter the Chamber. The 16 deputies have unanimously decided at the opening session of the Chamber to read an address in the name of Alsace-Lorraine.

CHARTERS FOR LEGION POSTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The national committee of the American Legion for the Republic of France has decided to grant charters to all the local posts in France. It has already granted a charter to Paris Post No. 1, and it will be presented to the post at the next meeting on November 20.

London Harness Co.

60 FRANKLIN STREET

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COMPROMISE OFFER REFUSED BY MINERS

Proposal Was for Wage Increase
of 20 to 35 Per Cent, With
Small Advance in Cost of Sup-
plies—No Reduction of Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increases in wages which, it is declared, would add \$175,000,000 a year to the cost of production of bituminous coal, were offered to the scale committee of the miners yesterday by the scale committee of the operators of the central competitive field. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, rejected the offer as inadequate, but negotiations will be continued today. The offer in detail was as follows:

First, the present contract, which is to expire when peace is proclaimed, or not later than March 31, 1920, to be extended for a period of two years from that date, to expire on March 31, 1922. However, the increase in wages would be effective as soon as the miners now on strike return to work, the operators having decided to waive in respect of wages the question of the date of termination of the present contract.

Second, pick and machine miners to receive an increase of 15 cents a ton. It is estimated this would mean an increase of \$1.50 a day for this class of mine workers, or 23 per cent increase for pick miners and 35 per cent for machine miners over existing rates. Day laborers to receive an increase of 20 per cent, and as they average \$5 now the increase would be \$1 a day for them.

Supplies at Cost

Third, supplies such as powder and other materials that miners use, and the fuel they use in their own homes, to be paid for at actual cost. The operators assert they have been selling these supplies since 1917 at a loss, or at prices established then. They further assert that the miners will not have to pay more than 1 cent a ton more under this proposal than they have paid heretofore.

Fourth, the national organization and the national officials of the miners, namely the United Mine Workers of America, to be responsible for the enforcement of the contract. The operators believe this would tend to prevent local troubles.

Fifth, a uniform, automatic penalty clause to be written into the contract to cover violations of the contract through illegal strikes and other unauthorized acts. Such a clause is in the present contract, known as the Washington agreement. It provides a fine for operators or miners who break the contract.

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the scale committee of the operators, told the delegates of the miners that the foregoing proposals were subject to the approval of the government. No mention was made of the hours in a day's work, the operators believing that the present eight-hour day is necessary to produce as much coal as the country needs.

The increase of \$175,000,000 would be on the price of coal at the mouth of the mine and would be passed on to the consumer at an average of from 35 to 40 cents a ton. What the middlemen and retailers would add to this is not calculable, but presumably the government would supervise increases along the line.

Objections of Miners

Mr. Lewis, after the whole day had been spent in discussing the counter-proposal of the operators, declared nothing had been accomplished, as the miners considered the offer of wage increases was ridiculous. He charged that the third proposal, requiring miners to pay for supplies at present cost prices, would take back most if not all of the increases in wages. The miners, he said, still stand upon their demand for an increase of 60 per cent in wages and a 6-hour day, five days a week.

In reply to Mr. Brewster, declared that the operators had complied with the command of the government, expressed through William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Dr. H. A. Garland, United States Fuel Administrator, that the wages of miners be increased to cover the present cost of living. He said the increases of 15 cents a ton to miners and of 20 per cent to day laborers would more than cover the increase in the cost of living since the last wage agreement was made. The operators are willing, he said, to have any impartial tribunal decide whether the offer was adequate.

While production of bituminous coal on Wednesday reached 37 per cent of normal, the best day's record since the strike began on November 1, the situation is growing more critical daily throughout the Nation, with officials of the miners still withholding any word or act that would encourage the miners to return to work. A crisis in the negotiations may come today, and if another deadlock ensues, drastic action by the government may be expected.

Interurban Service Curtailed
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Curtailment of interurban service, as another step in the efforts to conserve the coal supply of the State, became effective on several electric traction lines in Indiana yesterday. The action, in compliance with an order of the State Public Service Commission, follows by a few days the institution of lightless nights throughout the State.

Fuel Shortage in Missouri
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Communities in southern Illinois coal fields, where most of the Illinois coal is produced, report grave fuel shortages, with restrictions going into effect at once.

Not a mine south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is reported working. Farmers and others are beginning to reopen many surface mines. St. Louis heating companies began notifying tenants of several large office buildings yesterday that heat would be cut off this morning. Trolley and suburban cars on Illinois lines have ceased heating the cars, and are now drawing on reserve coal supply from the storage pits. The Missouri Public Service Commission was formally asked yesterday to permit the St. Louis street cars to restore the war-time skip stops to save power.

Mr. Gibson then moved a resolution to the effect that a Whitley Council should be set up for the bank and insurance messengers industry, to provide a constitutional means for the expression of the legitimate desires of all employed in the banking and insurance business, and calling upon the Ministry of Labor to take the necessary steps for its establishment.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The butchers' strike here came to an end yesterday when the strikers and the retail merchants of the Master Butchers Association reached an agreement. The butchers were receiving \$30 a week, and struck after refusal of their demand for \$40. By the new agreement they are to receive \$35 a week. Several retail meat shops established by the strikers were closed when the strike ended.

Car Men in Rome Declare Strike

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The streetcar men today declared a strike. Day laborers on the part of the municipal authorities in granting their demands was given by the men as the reason for their action.

Union Miners in Nova Scotia on Strike

MINTO, Nova Scotia—Union coal miners here went on strike yesterday for a 10 per cent wage increase, having rejected the award of less than 1 per cent by a board of conciliation. The union announces that unless substantial concessions should be granted before Monday the union would send the miners and their families to Alberta where it has obtained employment for them.

Paris Department Store Strike Over

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The striking employees of the Bon Marché, Louvre and Galeries Lafayette department stores, have decided to resume work tomorrow, although no solution of the dispute with the employers has been reached.

Tennessee Production Near Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—According to a statement made by James B. Hill, chief clerk to the Fuel Administrator, Tennessee coal production is approaching normal. Mines on the Tennessee Central Railroad has almost reached 100 per cent, and the Bridgeport output is as before the strike.

PRISON EMPLOYEES ARE ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

OSSINING, New York—Officers and guards of Sing Sing prison have formed an association called The Mutual Aid Society, the aims of which are to obtain an increase in pay for prison employees, which shall include provision for pay for overtime.

The society expects to present a petition to the New York Legislature to have pay increased to \$1800 a year.

They will also request that prison employees be permitted to have one day away from duty each week, as the only days they have free are the 14 days allowed each year for vacation. Prison officers in the other New York state prisons are taking similar action.

NEW WEB PRESSMEN'S UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Delegates from American and Canadian cities, representing the union web pressmen of the countries represented in the session under way here, have announced the formation of a new union called the United Association of Newspaper Web Pressmen and Juniors of North and South America. They represented 6000 union workers, and have withdrawn from the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, owing to disagreements as to policy. A resolution was adopted assuring publishers that all existing contracts will be strictly kept.

With the object of furthering the aims of the organization, a mass meeting was held recently in London. C. W. Gibson, organizer, who presided, said that they were determined to secure a decent living wage. Men in their business had to be of unblemished character, had to provide guarantees, and had to show that they could be trusted with large sums of money. During the police strike, he pointed out, many messengers had had in their charge huge sums and their responsibilities had been carried out without proper recognition from their boards of directors. Road sweepers and dustmen get more per week in wages than bank messengers who were in positions of trust. They did not desire to speak of strikes, but they were determined to use the power of the Workers Union until they secured the objects which they had set out to obtain. Their demands included a mini-

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BRITISH LEARNING AND LABOR CONFERENCE

Workers Educational Association
Reassembles at Nottingham
Stronger in Numbers and With
Undiminished Vigor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NOTTINGHAM, England—At Nottingham on Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18, the Workers Educational Association gathered in national conference for the first time since 1915, and it was evident that the association had emerged from the stress of the war period stronger in numbers and with undiminished vigor.

The convention opened with a mass meeting in the Albert Hall, and the dual character of the association as a union between Labor and learning was well represented by the two principal speakers, the secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, Mr. Frank Hodges, and the president of the Board of Education, the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M. P. Mr. Hodges is one of the two or three trade union leaders who have seriously to be reckoned with at the present time, and shrewd observers already mark him out as the future hope of the British Labor Party. Mr. Fisher, on the other hand, is a typical representative of the "governing classes." Cultured scholar and minister of state, it would be hard to find in the president of the Board of Education any trace whatever of the revolutionary spirit—unless it be in the realm of education.

A Striking Contrast

The spectacle of these two men, so widely separated by class interests and political views, whole-heartedly supporting a common educational cause, was a striking demonstration of the catholicity and unity of education.

It was curious, too, to note how their speeches respectively revealed the political and industrial revolutionary pinning his faith to education as a prime necessity for the realization of his hopes, and the educationalist becoming a revolutionary in the advocacy of his ideals.

The audience was reminded by the chairman, Canon Temple, that we were still using phrases about the hope of the new world, and were in danger of forgetting our responsibility for the actual work of reconstruction. He indicated that the leading characteristic of the new age might be the rediscovery of education as the clue to life.

At present the educational system was a compromise between the ideals of the educational enthusiast and the inertia of the great mass of the public. It was no good asking statesmen to do more than the country would permit, and now that we had at last a Minister of Education, who really cared about education, and understood what it was, it was the duty of those who believed in education so to transform the temper of the country as to make it possible for idealistic statesmen to carry their ideals into action. All the hopes of democracy depended upon the national advance in the direction of education.

Hitherto the nation had lagged behind in the cultivation of the intelligence. We had slumbered through, but instinct failed us whenever a choice had

to be made between two clear lines of action, and because of this we found ourselves in a dangerous state of drift.

Mr. Fisher had already addressed a meeting in the same hall during the afternoon, but the zeal of the educationist overcame all difficulties. He drew a contrast between goods of the mind and material goods. In regard to the latter, the more given to one man the less remained for others, but with the goods of the mind it was the reverse, for the greater the extent to which learning was conveyed to one set of men, the more there was available for others, for education propagated itself, and every educated man and woman became a center of illumination.

He reviewed the work of the association, concerning which he had obviously intimate and detailed knowledge. He warned the association not to sacrifice quality to too rapid extension. He then proceeded to remind members of the evangelical side of their work, and here he came to the heart of his discourse, to the thing he really cared about. He had given to the nation a great education act which might be made or marred in its administration, and in the nature of things he was anxious that it should be administered sympathetically and with understanding. One felt that he was appealing through the Workers Educational Association to the great mass of the electorate to give the act a chance.

England's Future in Schools

Every locality got the education it deserved, he said, and in the coming municipal elections it should be seen that no candidate was elected who was not a zealous educationist. He invited electors to ask themselves whether the classes were too large in their town; whether the teachers were efficient and adequately paid; whether the buildings were suitable; whether there was reasonable opportunity for children of ability to secure places in the secondary school; whether there was a sufficient number of secondary schools, and what chance there was for an intelligent boy or girl to get to the university. No interest should rank before education, for it was in the schools that the future of England was being unfolded.

Hitherto the country had only tolerated education, and because of that large sections of the community never came to know the true quality and potency of the world, or the splendors of great civilization, and the great heritage of intellectual power.

Mr. Fisher carried his audience with him throughout his speech and received a great ovation, but before Mr. Frank Hodges had uttered half a dozen words, one became conscious of a subtle change in the atmosphere.

The great majority of those gathered in the hall were manual workers.

Mr. Fisher had spoken many noble words, but they were the words of a man who moved in a sphere far removed from them, a man who, for all his sympathy, could not put himself in tune

with their experiences nor establish contact with their inarticulate aspirations. In Frank Hodges, however, they saw one of themselves, one who had lived their life, knew their difficulties, and spoke the language of their own hearts. From that moment the meeting was alive.

Certain remarks made by previous speakers had implied that the workers themselves were indifferent to education. This Mr. Hodges indignantly denied. What was true, he said, was that the educational desires of the workers were limited on the one hand by the amount of energy left to them after the performance of their daily task, and on the other by the rigid limitations of the institutions that provided education.

AUSTRALIA RATIFIES TREATY OF PEACE

Country Must Share War Cost, Says Mr. Hughes, Because Armistice Was Based on Points Restricting Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The different viewpoints of President Wilson and the Australian Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, which were revealed at the Peace Conference in Paris, were recalled in the House of Representatives during the debate that preceded the ratification of the Peace Treaty. In taking part in the debate, Mr. Hughes said that owing to the armistice terms being based on President Wilson's 14 points, the Allies were restrained from demanding that Germany pay the entire cost of the war, as the 14 points did not guarantee any more than the reparation of actual damage done by Germany. In consequence Australia must bear the whole of her war expenditures, which amount to a total of a little over \$2,000,000,000, of which \$486,000,000 represents the capitalized value of reparation, pensions, and similar expenses.

Prime Minister's Protest

Mr. Hughes said that he along with the rest of the world was surprised to learn that instead of unconditional surrender, as in the cases of Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria, the terms of the armistice had been settled on the basis of the 14 points in dealing with Germany. At the same time he entered a vigorous protest on behalf of Australia, pointing out that her interests were not guaranteed, her rights of self-government menaced in the islands which were the gateways to her citadel, and no provision made for the payment of an indemnity by Germany. The note of the Allies to the Germans on November 5, 1918, had not only settled the terms of the armistice, but of the Peace Treaty as well; consequently when the Dominions came to the Peace Conference they found that the most important matters had been settled without their being consulted.

During his speech the Prime Minister said, "Australia, after fighting for four and one-half years, made such sacrifices that all her reasonable claims should have been satisfied. I do not say, I have never said, that President Wilson's 14 points prevented us from getting them, I said they did not guarantee them. They guaranteed France, Alsace-Lorraine, and they guaranteed to other nations many things in black and white, but to us they guaranteed nothing. I wish to show to this House and to this country how those 14 points hampered and limited us right through these negotiations, and what price we, and the world, had to pay for their adoption. I am one of the first to recognize the many and great services President Wilson has done for the world, and what America has done in this war; but I am one of those who believe that had America had a chance to express her opinion she would have been, like ourselves, for a victorious peace, rather than a peace on the basis of the 14 points.

Australia a Nation

"It was abundantly evident to my colleague and myself," said Mr. Hughes, "as well as to the representatives of the other dominions, that if the Peace Conference was to complete the peace terms to the satisfaction of Australia, then Australia must have separate representation. Consider the circumstances of this Empire, its vastness, the diversity of interests which it covers; consider its geographical, industrially, and politically, and you will see that no one could speak for Australia, but those who speak on her behalf. Britain could not, in the very nature of things, speak for us, because she had very many interests concerned. It was, therefore, necessary, and this applied to the other dominions as well as ourselves, that we should be represented not as at first suggested, in a British panel, taking our place in rotation, but that we should have distinct representation with every other belligerent nation. This was at length accepted, and to Australia and to every one of the self-governing dominions separate representation was conceded, to us was given recognition of Australia as a nation. We entered the family of nations on a footing of equality.

With regard to reparation the American delegation took the view that the acceptance of the 14 points by the Allies showed that they had renounced the right to present a bill for the general cost of the war, and could ask for nothing more than compensation for wrongs sustained through breaches of international law. To the end they persisted in this attitude, and ultimately the Reparation Commission made a report from which I was the only dissentient. However, the Coun-

COMPENSATION BILL FOR PUNJAB RIOTS

Sir William Vincent Says Measure Will Prevent Officers Concerned Being Liable to Suits Brought by Malicious Persons

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—When the Imperial Legislative Council met recently at Simla, the public galleries were well filled in expectation of an interesting debate on the Indemnity Bill. The object of the measure is to indemnify officers of the government and other persons for acts done bona fide in the course of martial law during the recent disorders, and to provide for the continuance of sentences passed. The statement of reasons of the bill says that such legislation is inevitable after a period of martial law if officers called on to discharge onerous duties in time of emergency are to receive reasonable protection. The bill provides that no civil or criminal suit shall lie in any court of law against any such officer for any action done during martial law, provided that he acted in good faith and in the reasonable belief that his action was necessary. It further lays down that any person confined by sentence under martial law shall continue to be so confined until the sentence expires or is discharged by lawful authority, and that compensation shall be paid to any person whose property was taken or used by the government during the disturbed period.

Promptness Under Martial Law

In the course of a long speech in defense of the bill, Sir William Vincent said: "Wherever martial law is declared, as it was recently in the Punjab, it inevitably follows that speedy and decisive action has to be taken by the executive officers of the government for the restoration of order. Not only does this responsibility lie directly on the military commander, but also on those who are subordinate to him. It follows that frequently action which is just and proper, though not necessarily legal, is taken by the authorities. They cannot possibly, in such circumstances, wait to examine the law and see whether what they propose to do is strictly legal or not. Delay at such a time is fatal. The authorities and the officers concerned have to act at once; indeed the meaning of martial law is that it confers powers to maintain order at the cost of life or property."

In proof of the constitutional nature of the bill, Sir William quoted from Dicey, and in contradiction of the opinion held in certain quarters that the issue of summary orders under martial law had necessitated undue harshness and severity, he quoted from the orders passed under martial law in the name of Col. Frank Johnson.

In emphasizing the right of officers concerned in the suppression of the Punjab riots to protection, Sir William stated that he was not concerned with the question whether the government had been justified in proclaiming martial law, the decision on the matter must rest with the Commission of Inquiry. Irrespective of such questions the said officers had a right to protection whether martial law were necessary or not, they were bound to give effect to the orders issued.

Describing the procedure of the summary courts appointed under martial law in the Punjab, Sir William said that normally, such courts dealt only with cases connected with the disturbances and that in the case of the Punjab riots the duties of the summary courts had been confined to this first place that they should preserve some degree of protection to their unhappy countrymen. For a considerable period they had discharged their judicial functions in circumstances of difficulty, humiliation, and even personal risk.

But an even more critical choice was soon to be presented. A very few of their countrymen were seduced by German propaganda. The judges of the court took cognizance of the actions of these traitors. Three judges of that court were flung into jail, and there never was one judge of all those welcomed that evening who did not proclaim that they would never be the venal creatures of a military autocracy. The courts met in association, and with one voice declared their own dissolution, and the court was reconstituted on that day when the King and Queen of the Belgians rode into the first considerable Belgian town recovered from the Germans. Their guests had not only enriched the historical records of their own country but they had added immortal luster to the judicial office, and in so doing they had strengthened the cause of civilization itself.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO BELGIAN JUDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Lord Chancellor, the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, presided recently at a banquet given by the Benchers at Gray's Inn Hall in honor of delegates from the Supreme Court of Belgium and its Bench. The Belgian Ambassador was present and there was a distinguished gathering of judges and representatives of the legal profession to pay honor to Mr. Van Ischhem (Premier President de la Cour de Cassation) and his colleagues.

In giving the toast of "The Bench of Belgium," the Lord Chancellor said there had been periods in British history in which judges had taken decisions and incurred risks in the cause of freedom, but there never had been a time when they were brought face to face with such a crisis as beset the courts of justice when an invader set his iron heels in their land. Their colleagues from Belgium were confronted with that supreme crisis. When their country was so monstrously invaded they had to take a swift decision—whether it was in the interests of their country that they should continue to discharge their judicial function. They decided—and in his judgment they decided rightly—in the first place that they should preserve some degree of protection to their unhappy countrymen. For a considerable period they had discharged their judicial functions in circumstances of difficulty, humiliation, and even personal risk.

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CAPE TOWN GIVEN WAR IMPRESSIONS

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts Says
War Was Fought for Ideals
and These Were Victorious,
While Brute Force Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At a recent meeting in the Cape Town City Hall, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts declared that 20 years ago, and less, they were all very complacent and satisfied that great progress and prosperity lay before the world. But what had happened since? They had passed through the greatest change the world had ever known. Great as the calamity had been it had nevertheless taught lessons of the greatest value. Systems of government which had lasted for 1000 years had been swept away, as in the case of Germany, Russia, Turkey, and such of the kind that remained were tottering to their fall. They saw the old military and economic systems disappearing and new ones taking their place.

If he were asked to say what he considered was of the deepest and greatest significance in the recent war, it would be the testimony which it paid to the moral and spiritual values of life, and unless that were realized the true significance of the world war would not be grasped. The modern German State for the past two or three generations had been built on the assumption that power was everything, and that if it could get into its hands sufficient power, it could hack its way through and build up the greatest structure that human history had ever seen.

A German Experiment

That was a German experiment. They knew that that experiment had been tried on a scale much greater than would ever have been thought possible, and they knew what it had led to. The Germans were not the only people to blame for what had happened. They knew that there was a time when Germany was on a very different path. It was the Teutonic race that lifted the torch of the spirit, for they were the movers in the great Protestant Reformation. The great writers of Germany became a beacon light for the whole world, and some of their names would always remain among the glories of human thought and literature.

But a change came over the scene. Prussia had been very successful in stealing and poaching—she had tried an experiment which had always been successful, so she thought it could be tried more and more, and when Bismarck became the supreme ruler there, he tried it on a gigantic scale. All the great philosophers were forgotten, the time of idealism had passed and a period of materialism had set in, enforced by a thought from England where Darwin had commenced to set up a new view of the world. A fundamental idea of his was that organic progress took place through a severe struggle for existence, in which only the strongest and fittest survived.

Darwinism in Germany

Now, this idea of Darwinism was carried over to Germany and was accepted by the investigators and thinkers there in its crudest form—in a form which Darwin certainly never intended, with the result that it came to be applied in Germany, not only to the struggle for existence among the lower animals but ruthlessly in every department of activity and thought. It was thought that, Darwinism being true, it was true also for the state, and that the state could only exist by beating down its fellows and thus emerging successfully from the struggle for existence. This system remained with them, not as a mere dream, or as an ideal, they wanted to try it as a big experiment. It had been tried and had been the most awful experiment in the history of the human race.

"We knew," he declared, "how it had panned out; they stopped at nothing. They thought that, if it was a struggle for existence, and the strongest was to survive, they must not be held back by any qualms of conscience, but must press through so that they might stand out as the survivor in the field of existence among the nations. Yes, the experiment was tried, and, if the war had meant anything at all, it meant the complete defeat of such an idea and the complete failure of that great experiment in materialism. The great armies had gone, the vast machine, erected with millions of money collected during generations, all that vast experiment in materialism had gone, we hoped, for ever."

Conscience of World Aroused

Proceeding, General Smuts said that a great question was whether there was something in the heart and the nature of things that was akin to the best and the holiest in us, or was it brute force that ruled? Once more the answer had been given and had proved that the victory was not with the strong, and that the crude views of Darwin did not apply to the realms of true ideas, but rather that victory was with the finer and nobler dictates of human nature.

"They knew how weak our side was when the war started," he said, "how entirely unorganized we were, with the German armies beating their way through, but the conscience of the world was aroused and one nation after the other jumped in, until, finally, that great host of Germany was beaten down and the subtler and finer elements of human nature conquered.

Ideals Won War

"We fought this war for ideals. Our program was one of the great ideals—we wanted liberty, self-government and freedom for our citizens to develop, not merely as a link in the

state, but on the lines of their own spiritual destiny and their capacity. Those ideals were what won the war."

Many times he had expressed his regret that, at the end of the war, these formulas were not written down in the Peace Treaty, but human nature proved too weak, and he felt that it would take a long time yet to win the last fight in the war of the human race. He fought hard at Paris and in many other theaters in order to translate into that Treaty those ideals to which he had referred, but it did not come about, and now he thought that Treaty was a hard and very terrible document. It was not a case of merits or deserts. He had always held the view that peace treaties did not matter so much—it was the great results which mattered.

PREPARATIONS FOR FRESH OUTBREAK

Portuguese Monarchs Said to
Be Awaiting Opportunity for
Launching Their Effort

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Everybody

knows that for some time past the

Monarchs have been making their

preparations for what appears to be a

new uprising, and that they now only

await a suitable opportunity for

launching their effort.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—At a meeting

of the Imperial Legislative Council,

in reply to a question as to the

intentions of the Government of India

regarding the naturalization of Ger-

mans in India, Sir William Vincent re-

plied: "The only change in the law

of naturalization which the Govern-

ment of India has in view is that con-

tained in the bill to amend the Indian

Naturalization Act, 1852, which was

introduced in this council on Septem-

ber 3, 1919. Section 2 of section 3

of the British Nationality and Status

of Aliens Act, 1918, permits in ex-

ceptional cases only, during a period

of ten years after the war, the grant

of certificates of naturalization in the

United Kingdom to subjects of countries

which were at war with His

Majesty at the time of the passing of the

act. That provision of the law does not, apparently, apply to India, but the Government of India has

adopted the same policy.

The anti-Manoelists say that the de-

posed king has become listless and

too fond of life in livelier countries

than Portugal, and that what with one

thing and another he finds it pays

better in most respects to be off the

throne than on it, while at the same

time they say it will not do to play

tricks on the Portuguese people of Royalist

but of somewhat wavering

sympathies, such as were played at

the beginning of the year when the

most imaginative stories, strongly

colored with romance, were circu-

lated indicating in close detail how

Dom Manoel in obedience to the call

of the people had actually landed near

Oporto.

Story of Landing

One of the extreme variations of

the story insisted that Dom Manoel had

come to Portugal in a yacht escorted by

British cruisers, and this was a

favorite version, indicating that the

former king had the support and

sympathy of the allied powers, which

was everything. Nearly all versions

agreed on the place in Portugal where

he landed from a small boat at night,

being received by loyal and distin-

guished friends of the cause and dis-

tinguished friends of the cause and dis-

RELIEF WORK OF FRIENDS IN WAR

Conference at Baltimore Discloses Accomplishments During Conflict and Plans for Service in Serbia and Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland — Relief work accomplished by the Friends or Quakers during the war and opportunities for future work were discussed at a recent conference here of representatives of the Friends from all over the United States and Canada as well as overseas. In their résumé of the work already accomplished the Friends stress especially the fact that in 1914 in England and in 1916 in the United States young Friends did not go into the work of relief or reconstruction, in which they rendered efficient aid, for the purpose of escaping military duty. They say that in every American crisis Friends have put their shoulders to exactly the same sort of task, that of alleviating suffering. Chapters of history would reveal such work in the Revolutionary War, that of 1812, of 1860-65, and that of the Franco-Prussian War, they assert.

This relief work started in England in 1914. From August, 1916, until the present time 657 young Friends of America, most of them college men and women, have volunteered for relief work in Europe. They have served under the Red Cross, though as an independent organization. And as their work of gathering lost children from cellars and caves and woods and collecting them into homes; of providing for expectant mothers; making homes for the aged; erecting houses and clearing up ruined villages—of assisting in farming, trying to restock rural districts—of driving ambulances, scrubbing floors, setting in window panes, putting back broken tiles upon ruined roofs—of doing whatever came to hand—as this work closes, another is opening before them which will make an equally important chapter.

Thirteen workers have recently been sent into Serbia. In this locality 75,000 children are said to be fatherless and 50,000 without either parent. The Friends' new relief work will look especially toward children. Their want of food and clothes, their malnutrition, the future which faces Europe unless her children are saved to her, this is their special concern. And this concern extends not only to France and Belgium and Serbia and Russia when it is possible, but to those of Germany and Austria as well.

The way of this new work is already effectively opened into Serbia. In Russia it is impossible to do anything at present, except in those two regions into which outposts of relief work have been flung of Siberia and Lithuania. Recently Herbert Hoover met in conference nine of the leaders of relief, or service work, as it is now called, and definitely placed in their hands, and in those of American Friends, the task, or opportunity, of undertaking relief work for children of Germany and Austria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY HAVE NEW PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta — That government loans to assist teachers in training have proved a marked success, was the statement by the Hon. Geo. P. Smith, Minister of Education, addressing the northern Alberta school teachers convention. There are now in Alberta 118 students in the normal schools in receipt of loans running from \$200 to \$400 each, and these represent a clear gain in the number of teacher training, it is claimed that without such assistance they would have not been able to take the course. The loaning policy, which it is intended to make permanent, has the advantage of not only giving an additional supply of teachers but of enabling the department to insist upon a higher standard of teacher training. It also gives opportunity for service to large numbers who otherwise would be shut out. The Minister of Education looks upon this as one of the most important and hopeful of recent educational developments in Alberta.

TRIAL OF "GAZETTE DES ARDENNES"

The first part of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 19, 1919.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—What was the part of collaboration of each of the 12 accused in connection with the "Gazette des Ardennes"?



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
J. Ch. Miret

des Ardennes" before the council of war?

The two Alsatians, Prevôt, editor of the "Gazette des Ardennes," and Gassman, in virtue of international law, escape from all punishment, for, before the war, they were German citizens. Gassman, moreover, observed a moderate attitude toward France. Prevôt, on the contrary, who had lived in France in 1912 and 1913, and manifested distinctly francophile sentiments, did not hesitate, as soon as war was declared, to place himself in the pay of Germany, and waged an infamous campaign against France.

The three chief collaborators pursued are Lieutenant Hervé, the teacher, Leblay, and Massé de la Fontaine, an impious journalist.

Hervé was made a prisoner in September, 1916, after, according to evidence, he had surrendered by tying a white flag around his sword, whereas



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Lieutenant Hervé

the commander of his company succeeded in escaping with the rest of the men.

At the end of September, 1917, the "Gazette des Ardennes" published an article entitled "A Geographical Anomaly: Gibraltar English Possession on Spanish Territory," and signed by Ferochefert, a French prisoner.

Hervé's companions at the Prinz Karl fortress immediately suspected him. They made an inquiry, and Commandant de Breton, their senior, questioned Hervé, who formally de-

nied being the author of the article. Three months later, however, a new article appeared signed Hervéautier; this time he was obliged to confess, especially since two letters he had written to the "Gazette des Ardennes" were seized at the same time. Feeling that life would be impossible for him at the Prinz Karl, he was, upon his demand, transferred to another fort, where he lived quietly until some French officers arriving from Prinz Karl informed their comrades of his conduct. Hervé was charged twice, and the armistice found him at Torgau.

Hervé's Excuses

Questioned as to his contributions to the "Gazette des Ardennes," Hervé declared that by collaborating with a German paper he hoped to obtain secret information which he could bring back to the French Government. Unfortunately, it was proved that he was paid for his articles in the Gazette, and that, moreover, he contributed to the "Paix," a French paper published by the Germans in Berlin.

Also, several of his articles were read in court, one of which, entitled "How the French Respect the Dead," was severely criticized by the President, who declared that it would have been criminal to risk the lives of French soldiers in order to insure sepulture to enemies who had fallen a few yards from their own trenches.

Hervé's explanations appeared very confused, and when criticized for having surrendered himself he tried to

in each line. Your hatred was addressed to the French Government." At this accusation Leblay pretended that he had the same hatred for the imperial and militarist German Government, but that he entertained the same love for two equally irresponsible and unhappy nations.

All his campaign in the German

camps, as all his writings, tended to prove France's responsibility in the war, whereas his non-preparation for the struggle should have proved to a man of his intelligence—for Leblay is distinctly intelligent—the vanity of this opinion. Leblay, however, persists in affirming that he only accused the press, "as peoples are strangers to war."

Leblay's Services

"Now on his return he did not ask for accounts," said the commissary of

the government, "but a place . . .

Massé de la Fontaine

The third chief accused, Massé de la Fontaine, has a curious physiognomy, and affirms with much volubility that he is a victim of his enemies, the Socialists. During the war he wrote for the "Journaux Réunis de Valenciennes," and when the Germans took the city he frequented the Kommandatur daily, where, he declared, he disposed of sufficient influence to get his compatriots out of retaliation camps if they would pay him for his services.

He then began writing in the

W.H. Leblay's Position

Leblay, teacher and Socialist candidate at Melun at the last elections, was mobilized in August, 1914, and conducted himself very bravely, as the accusation itself recognizes. He was wounded and made prisoner in 1915, and agreed to be sent on an agricultural exploitation, where the soldiers placed under his orders were all struck by his anti-patriotic attitude.

He offered spontaneously to contribute to the "Gazette des Ardennes," as he believed the Gazette might be an organ of "conciliation between two hostile nations." Questioned by the President, he declared that he

threw the blame on his superior officer, who, he declared, had ordered him to do so; the President bade him severely "not to sully the name of an officer who died heroically on the field of honor, and who, far from giving the order of surrendering, cried, 'Qui m'aime me suive' (Who loves me follows me), succeeding in escaping from the surrounded French with five other soldiers and officers."

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HELP FOR ALLIES PLEDGED IN BOSTON

Trade Delegates Propose Advance of About \$2,000,000.000, Subscribed in Much the Same Way as Liberty Loans

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The foreign trade delegates from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, who have been in this country in the interest of obtaining long-term credits to make possible the rehabilitation of industries in France, Italy, and Belgium, obtained pledges of cordial support from bankers and business men of this city before their return to New York yesterday afternoon.

The mission numbers about 100 delegates and clerks, and the theory on which its work is based is that, with present rates of foreign exchange, trade is practically impossible, since the United States dollar is at so great a premium. If the countries of Europe are advanced long-term credits in dollars, it is contended, foreign exchange will eventually return to normal levels, and meantime Europe will be able to buy things which it cannot buy now.

The proposal made is an advance of about \$2,000,000,000 by the people of the United States, subscribed in much the same way as the Liberty loans.

The mission includes some prominent European business men. The head of the French delegation, for example, is Eugene Schneider, head of the Creusot gun works in France, where the French "15's" were made. Mr. Schneider is commonly alluded to as the "Carnegie of France." The head of the British delegation is Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K. B. E. M. P., and equally prominent business men are connected with the other delegations.

In addresses here, the visiting Europeans said transportation was the chief need of Europe now, though raw materials and machinery were also very generally required. They laid stress on present excessive transportation rates.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, in an address at a luncheon given the delegates yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, declared that there was plenty of trade for all countries, and that cooperation was better than competition under present circumstances. The Hon. James Creeley Jenkins spoke along the same line.

It was the view of the visiting delegates that the action of the United States Senate on the Peace Treaty and League Covenant would have no effect on financial relations with Europe.

R. Sanford Riley, president of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from Europe, said there was a great demand abroad for labor-saving machinery and that Germany must not be commercially isolated. Such a course, he said, would be as great a mistake as to send a man to jail for debt.

Mr. Schneider said that France had repudiated Bolshevism and Socialism.

Georgio Mylius, representing Italy, declared that the position of that country was sound from both the social and the industrial points of view.

**SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL
RESEARCH TO REOPEN**

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, which has been closed during the war, since the end of 1914, has now been reopened. The director, Prof. William H. Worrell, reached Jerusalem on October 7 and is now on duty. It is expected that before the end of November he will be joined by Prof. A. T. Clay, of Yale University, Dr. W. F. Albright, of Johns Hopkins University, and the Rev. John P. Peters of New York City. Negotiations have been carried on in London with the newly formed British School of Archaeology in Palestine, which will result in a close affiliation between the two schools and hearty cooperation in all enterprises. Also, as a result of negotiations carried on in Paris by the American representatives, the French may probably establish a similar school which will be included in the affiliation. The director of the British school is Prof. John Garstang, of Liverpool, assisted by an able staff. As soon as political conditions warrant, the American school will erect on its property its first building with the \$50,000 bequest from Mrs. James B. Nies, of Brooklyn. Prof. James A. Montgomery, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is chairman of the executive committee of the managing committee and Prof. George A. Barton, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, is the secretary.

**DAMAGE TO SHIP
LAID TO IGNORANCE**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—German ignorance rather than malice was responsible for the damage done to the liner *Vaterland*, which later became the United States transport *Leviathan*, according to Ernest H. B. Anderson, who recently read a paper on "The Propelling Machinery of the United States Ship *Leviathan*" at a general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Mr.

Anderson directed the work of repairing the liner and found, so he said, that the Germans had allowed their engines to deteriorate. He also found evidences of futile attempts on the part of her crew to repair the blading in the turbines. Mr. Anderson, who spent seven months making the repairs, explained the damage as due to "frictional heat due to distortion." It would have been much easier to do the work, he added, had not the Germans carried off the plans of the ship with them. Experts from three large American manufacturing concerns assisted with the repairs, it was said.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TELEGRAPHIC RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Railway Commission has recently had before it an application for permission on behalf of the telegraph companies to increase the telegraphic rates at present prevailing. The counsel for the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company and the Northwest Telegraph Company said that the companies had reached the stage where it was necessary to increase the tariff of charges in order to allow them to carry on their operations adequately. The prices of everything used in the construction and operation of their companies was steadily increasing and all counsel asked for was such rates as would enable them to make a living income. The revenue should be such as to pay the costs, taking care of repairs, providing for depreciation of the plant and making provision for a fair return on the capital invested. An increase of from 30 to 35 per cent was necessary if the companies were to operate their lines properly. The valuation of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company's property was given as \$6,696,421.

The manager of the Northwest Telegraph Company stated that the estimated deficit of his company for the current year ending June 30, 1920, would be \$451,864; the deficit for the previous year had been \$269,491. During the year the operators' salaries had been increased to the extent of \$79,000 and the company was now considering an application of the clerks for increased pay which on the basis offered by the company would mean a further increase of \$48,700. The valuation of the company's plant was placed at \$7,606,807. In the course of the hearing a financial expert declared that a company should earn at least 7 per cent on its capital stock, and a company which paid 7 per cent dividend should be earning at least 12 per cent after all depreciation had been allowed for. Five per cent of this sum should be set aside for contingencies.

FARMERS AND ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A United Farmers' Party to contest the federal elections, was founded at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which was in session here recently. The delegates stated that in addition to opposing the old political parties at the forthcoming provincial elections, they would in all probability take a hand in the federal elections. The first step in the formation of a national party of the farmers will be the calling of an interprovincial conference embracing Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario for the reason that these provinces have all strong organizations of farmers, which have for their main object the election of representatives to Parliament, who are pledged to support the farmers' platform.

ONE BIG UNION LOSES SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Reaffiliation with the Trades and Labor Council by those local unions whose connec-

FEDERAL RESERVE PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Weakness in either the federal reserve system or its administration, was charged by Herbert K. Twitchell, president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, in his address to the bankers' group at the annual convention of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce yesterday. In his opinion, he said, a situation which warrants renewals rates for call money of 16 per cent and loans at 22 per cent justifies such a deduction. It ought to be impossible, he said, for a situation to become so sensitive that a visit of the Federal Reserve Board to New York should cause a collapse of the stock market.

The retailers' group was told by Prof. M. T. Copeland of Harvard University that he believed the end of the period of inflation. Prof. W. L. Robb told the manufacturers to take advantage of the state's water-power resources, advocating a few large power plants to replace the many small ones in operation. Miss Frances A. Kellar of New York urged another group to use foreign-language papers for combating Labor discontent and dangerous propaganda.

At the session on Wednesday a resolution was introduced by the Hartford delegation calling upon the people to support the United States Government in maintaining law and order and urging the return of the railroads to private ownership at the earliest possible moment.

Alton T. Miner, president of the chamber, said that the outstanding job ahead of the organization was to help solve the trolley problems of Connecticut. He regretted the failure of the last Legislature to act favorably to find a solution to the street railway tangle that is tying up the State.

MORE MEDICAL ADVICE IS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The latest shaft of medical propaganda directed at the organized business men of Chicago through the Chicago Association of Commerce deals, under the alluring title of "Health Talks for Business Men," with heredity. It commends and endorses eugenics laws requiring the examination of both parties before their marriage license is granted. Only through such measures relating to "proper selection," it declares, will be achieved "the advancement of civilization to that point which the idealist hopes we may sometime reach."

The picture of an ideal civilization advancing from the breeding of humans which the doctors of the business association set forth, supporting their promise of the millennium by reference to the results obtained by the "breeder of dogs, horses, rabbits, or what not," may perhaps strike some as curious.

The article referred to appears in the current issue of *Commerce*, official organ of the association, and is stated to have been "supplied by Sub-division, 39 (Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Oculists, Osteopaths and Optometrists), Martin M. Ritter, M. D., Chairman."

ONE BIG UNION LOSES SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Reaffiliation with the Trades and Labor Council by those local unions whose connec-

tion with the council was automatically severed owing to their activities in the One Big Union, is now under consideration. The question was brought up at a meeting of the council, and referred to the organization committee for consideration. The attention of the council was called to a statement which appeared in the British Columbia Federation to the effect that the One Big Union movement had gained such headway in Edmonton that all opposition to it had faded away. A resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to issue a circular letter to the officers of all central labor bodies in the principal cities of Canada, refuting this statement and giving a true and literal statement of the facts as they exist. The mover of the resolution stated that so far as Edmonton was concerned, it would be impossible to find a solitary individual admitting himself to be a sympathizer with the One Big Union movement.

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Men in the motion picture industry will be invited to submit recommendations which in their opinion would "adequately and permanently improve the standards of motion pictures," at a conference with the Massachusetts state committee on motion pictures, this afternoon at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

This committee may be said to have spontaneously sprung into existence out of a widespread and growing conviction on the part of the public that present motion picture standards can no longer be countenanced by the great mass of intelligent motion picture patrons, and for the sake of the large group of patrons who, through enlightenment, are unable to tell just what they ought to be getting, to say nothing of how to get it.

On their own initiative, large representative groups, like the Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Woman Suffrage Association, teachers and parent-teacher organizations, Young Women's Christian Association, and so on have unit in this committee, determined to effect betterment of the films. Practically every community in the State is represented. An executive committee of 10, selected from the general committee, holds regular meetings and directs the various steps of the movement.

STATE CENSORSHIP BILL

A bill for state censorship in tentative form, has been drawn up by the state committee on motion pictures. The bill as now written is intended to be a basis of discussion, out of which perhaps a final drafting will evolve. Since the motion picture industry is known to have some very decided opinions regarding censorship, or any movement toward the raising of standards, and since the committee wishes to be fair to all parties concerned, the conference today is intended to afford the industry an opportunity to offer counter suggestions, modifications, or substitute propositions for the improvement of the films. In any case, the committee purposes to do its work thoroughly.

That the motion picture industry has given numerous indications of its opposition to the Pennsylvania Board of Censorship, which has been widely recognized as doing very commendable work, and indications of an intention to break up proposed legislative censorship measure in any part of the country, is more or less known. Much opposition to the activities of the Massachusetts committee already has been reported as coming from the industry. However, it is hoped by the committee and its many supporters among the public, that the industry will come to realize its great responsibility to the people who attend the pictures for entertainment and instruction; that the industry will see that it is its moral obligation to provide patrons

YALE ADVISORY BOARD CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Following the announcement of substantial increases in the salaries of Yale professors from \$4,000, \$4,500, and \$5,000 to \$5,000, \$6,000, and \$7,000, and in a few cases \$8,000, comes a statement yesterday of confirmation by the Yale Corporation of a new university advisory committee consisting of the university treasurer, the deans, the chairman of the athletic board of control, the chairman of the university board of health, and the gymnasium director. It was also announced yesterday that Professor Feuillerat of the University of Rennes has been appointed an additional lecturer on the Bromley Foundation. Dr. Frank Schlesinger, at present director of the Allegheny Observatory of the University of Pittsburgh has been chosen director of Yale Observatory.

3 BIG EVENTS!

Event No. 1—4-Hour Sale (10 to 2)

Monday, November 24

\$75 to \$100 Dresses....\$39

\$25 to \$35 Dresses....\$14

Event No. 2—4-Hour Sale (10 to 2)

Tuesday, November 25

\$80 to \$100 Suits....at \$48

\$35 to \$45 Suits....at \$20

Event No. 3—4-Hour Sale (10 to 2)

Wednesday, November 26

\$75 to \$80 Coats....\$48

\$30 to \$35 Coats....\$22

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INTERNATIONAL DEBT PROBLEM

Great Britain's Deficiency from Estimates Made Early in Year—World in Seemingly Financial Chaos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Great Britain's national debt is stated by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be £8,075,000,000. This is about 11½ times greater than the national debt at the outbreak of the war. Against the liability is set an amount of rather over £2,000,000,000 by way of assets, this including money due from the Allies and the British dominions, but without taking into account any money that may be received from Germany. The debt due to America is stated at approximately £842,000,000.

When the budget for the current year was presented last spring, the government estimated that there would be a gap of about £250,000,000 between expenditure and receipts. The Funding Loan and Victory bonds issued of July last were issued partly with a view to making good this deficiency. Six months later, the country is told that instead of there being a deficit of £250,000,000, the actual figure is likely to reach a total of £473,500,000. The army will cost £405,000,000 this year, instead of the anticipated £287,000,000. Expenditure on the navy has risen by £10,000,000 as compared with the earlier estimates, and the figure is raised to £160,000,000, while the Civil Service, budgeted as requiring £506,000,000, is found to require £602,000,000. The army and Civil Service together demand £200,000,000 more than they were considered likely to want only six months ago. The Civil Services is a name for a score of different objects wanting money, and they range from loans to the Allies to a grant for the Welsh church.

Can Deficiency Be Made Up?

Various economies are expected to be made, but the net result comes out as stated, viz., an estimated deficiency on the year's working of the national cash account of £473,645,000. And where the money is to come from is a very uncomfortable question in Great Britain today.

There is at least one consolation. The war showed that when the call came for sacrifice and renunciation of personal claims, the British Nation rose to the occasion, and met it fairly and squarely. The honor of the world's humanity was at stake when the country calmly stepped into the breach and took up the challenge so blusteringly flung down. The world today is suffering from a financial malaise never before diagnosed, not even in the days when France was staggered by the German indemnity demands, or when Great Britain's credit stood well-nigh exhausted by the drain of the Napoleonic war. But while men talk gloomily of the blackness of the outlook, never a man doubts that the nations will battle through their financial troubles, and that peace shall be restored to the people dominically as well as materially; to exchequers, public as well as private.

Cancelling International Debts

The impression certainly spreads that financial equilibrium throughout the recently warring nations shall best be restored by a wiping clean of the slate of international debts. Strike off the fetters of debt from every wrist and ankle. Let all start fresh. This, and arguments like it, are gaining adherents who see no other way to cut the Gordian knot that binds enterprise, hamper commerce, hinders personal progress, and lays some restraint upon reform all round.

It is slightly ironical that the United Kingdom should be raising a loan in the United States at this present time. Much of the money is wanted to pay off obligations now falling due, but there is a sufficient balance to make the operation an answer to those who would start slate-wiping right away.

Stock Buyers' Arguments

Vision is responsible for a remarkable expansion of business in rubber, oil, and road-transport shares. The railway is referred to as a back number by the straphanger as he journeys to and from his business. Investors decline to look at home railway stocks. In years to come—and not so very many at that—all the roads of the world will be speeding commerce in rubber-tired lorries driven by oil. Therefore, acquire interests in companies that deal with such industries.

Rubber is, of course, the one solitaire product of any importance that has not increased in price during the war. The price of golf balls has risen, and so have thousands of other things into which the use of the product enters, but rubber in the raw stands at almost the same price as it did five years ago. This is because there has been more supply than demand.

Rubber authorities claim that the position is gradually being reversed and that although 1919 will see far and away the biggest crop of rubber ever harvested in the history of the world, yet at the same time, America, Japan, Australasia, South Africa, and the whole of civilized Europe will be so eager for it that they will absorb every pound produced.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange yesterday were: Elec Star Bat 130, G Asphalt com 122, Lehigh Nav 64, Lake Superior 21, Phila Co pfd 32, Phila Elect 24½%, Phila Rap Tr 27, Union Tract 38, United Gas Imp 55.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open High Low Close

Am Beet Sugar 91 94 91 92½

Am Car & Fdry. 121 124 124 134½

Am Can 51 54 51 53½

Am Int Corp. 108 112 104 104

Am Smelters 92 94 101 94

Am Sugar 68 69 68 69

Am T & T 136 138 138 138

Am Woolen 102 100 100 100

Anaconda 118 121 121 124

Atchison 83 84 83 84

A G & W I 161 166 161 165½

B & O 38 39 38 38

Bath Loco 100 107 106 106

Bath Steel B 91 94 91 95

Can Pac 147 147 144 147

Chandler 116 118 116 116

Cent Leather 91 94 94 94

C M & S T P 42 43 42 42

Chino 39 39 39 39

Cin Prod 81 82 81 82

Crucible Steel 182 193 182 182

Cuba Cane 41 46 46 46

Cuba Cane pfd 82 83 82 83

End-Johnson 131 133 131 133

Fisk Rubber 39 42 39 42

Gen Electric 188 188 188 188

Gen Motors 30 30 30 30

Goodrich 78 78 78 78

Inspiration 55 56 55 55

Int Paper 65 71 65 71

Jewett 30 30 30 30

Marine 50 53 50 52

Max Motor 102 106 103 105

Met Pac 40 40 40 40

Midvale 27 27 27 27

Mo Pacific 50 51 50 51

N Y Central 73 73 73 73

N Y H & H 31 32 31 32

N Y Pacific 84 85 84 85

Pan Am Pet 103 107 102 104

Penn 42 42 42 42

Pierce-Arrow 62 67 62 67

Reming Type 83 79 83 83

Reading 78 78 78 78

R I & Steel 100 106 104 104

Royal D N Y 99 102 102 102

Sinclair 48 50 48 50

St Pacific 96 99 96 99

Student 110 115 110 115

Texas Co 287 299 288 296

Union Pacific 44 47 44 47

U S Rubber 125 127 125 127

Utah Copper 73 74 73 74

Westinghouse 53 54 53 53

Willys-Over 30 30 30 30

Washington 75 75 75 75

Total sales 1,300,000 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

Bid Asked

Amoskeag com 135 140

Arlington Mills 81 83

Bates 151 160

Border City 300 312

Brookside Mills 155 160

Charlton Mills 205 205

Columbus Mfg Co 195 195

Dartmouth Mfg com 275 275

Dwight 1350 1350

Edwards Mfg Co 120 125

Farr Alpaca 212 215

Finn Mills 125 125

Hamilton Woolen 120 125

King Phillips Mills 240 240

Lancaster Mills 145 145

Lawrence Mfg Co 185 185

Lincoln 182 188

Lyman Mills 165 170

Machinet Mills 225 225

Mass Cotton Mills 146 150

Merrimac Mfg Co 110 115

Nashawea Mfg Co 175 175

Naumkeag 300 300

Nonquitt 210 215

Pacific 175 175

Pawtucket 215 220

Sagamore Mfg Co 350 350

Salmon Falls com 115 115

Sharp Mfg pf 145 145

Tremont & Suffol 275 275

Union Cotton Mfg Co 250 250

U S Worsted 1st pf 94 95

Wamsutter Mills 160 160

West Point Mfg Co 165 165

York Mfg Co 180 180

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg com 180 185

American Mfg pfd 88 90

Bigelow-Hart Carpet com 108 110

Chapman Hale pfd 100 100

Drapers Corp 147½ 149

Heywood Br & Wake com 220 230

Hood Rubber com 155 160

Hood Rubber pf 93 93

Plymouth Cordage 103 105

Saco-Lowell Sheps com 232 235

Total 225

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Asked

A A Ch com 100 105

Am Wool com 124 124

Am Zinc 17½ 17½

do pfd 100

Arizona Com 14½ 14½

Bath Fish 12½ 12½

Boston Elevated 66 66

Butte & Sulph 35½ 35½

Cal & Ariz 65½ 65½

Copper Range 390 390

Davis-Daly 47½ 47½

East Mass 14½ 14½

Foothills 26½ 26½

Granby 83 83

Gorton-Pew 29 29

Gray & Davis 48½ 48½

Greene-Can 40 40

Ish Royale 45½ 45½

Lake Copper 33½ 33½

Mass Gas 65 65

May-Old Colony 6½ 6½

Montauk 25½ 25½

Mullins Body 61 61

N Y N H & H 44 44

North Butte 31½ 31½

Old Dominion 16½ 16½

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Gardens Old and New

The short winter days afford little opportunity for outdoor work in the garden, but the long winter evenings are just the time in which to find out all that books have to tell us about garden lore and garden craft. The taste for gardening is no new thing, nor is the art of gardening, as that is understood today, in any sense a plant of mushroom growth. It has been slowly built up, bit by bit and year after year, as the result of much love and many laborious days.

There are few more delightful pastimes than the examination of old books on gardening, nor need the modern gardener deem he has nothing to learn from his predecessors. There is, for instance, plenty of evidence to show us the important part played by the garden in sixteenth-century England, and the formal garden of the Elizabethan era must have been a pleasant place. The constant mention of the pleached alleys, in which every well-found garden evidently abounded, makes us wonder, sometimes, whether our modern pergolas are really the last word in flowery shaded walks. A pleached alley gave shelter from sun and wind alike, which is more than can be said for a pergola.

Parkinson, writing early in the seventeenth century, cites a most attractive list of trees and shrubs suitable for use in the formation of close alleys, covert alleys, or thick-pleached alleys, as they were called. "Every one taketh what listeth him best," he asserts, "as either Privit alone, or Sweet Bryer and White Thorn interlaced together, and Roses of one, two or more sorts placed here and there amongst them. Some take Lavender Cotton or some such other thing. Some again plant Cornel trees, and plash them or keep them low to form them into a hedge; and some again take a low prickly shrub that abideth always green, called in Latin Pyracantha."

Lord Bacon's ideal garden was well supplied with alleys, and notable among them was "a covert alley, upon carpenter's work about 12 feet in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden." He adds the perfect touch to his directions for the making of alleys when he provides for scent, as well as shade and shelter. Burnet, wild thyme, and water mint are the three flowers named by him as those flowers "which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed," and he goes on to say: "Therefore, you are to set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or run."

A certain sixteenth-century parson, named Harrison, had a garden which might put many modern ones to shame, for it is recorded that he "took pains with his garden, in which, though its acres covered but 300 feet of ground, there was a 'simple' for each foot of ground, no one being common or usually to be had." Parson Harrison's garden, with its 300 feet of ground, presents a strong contrast to Lord Bacon's "prince-like" garden with its .30 acres or more; but for all that, it may have been just as well worth seeing from the point of view of the true gardener.

"Knotwork" was the pride of the Elizabethan gardener, just as bedding-out was that of his Victorian successor. These "knots" or beds were formed of complicated geometrical designs, arranged to fill a large compartment or division of the garden. They were sometimes raised above the level of the paths and sometimes flat, but the dividing or encircling paths seem always to have been made of sand or gravel or some such substance, never of grass. Lord Bacon has a word to say in condemnation of over-elaborate "knotwork": "As to the making of knots or figures with diverse colored earths, that they may lie under the windows of the house on that side the garden stands they be but toys; you may see as good many times in arts."

Many of the flowers which we cherish nowadays grew in the Elizabethan gardens. That delightful harbinger of spring, the almond, then as now, flourished in London gardens, as well as in country ones. Gerard mentions it as "growing in our London gardens and orchards in great plenty." But few London gardens of today can boast over 1000 different kinds of plants, as Gerard's could. It would be interesting to trace just the kind of violet Lord Bacon meant, and describes as "that which above all yields the sweetest smell in the air"—it was, he says, "the double white violet which comes twice a year." The species is unknown to the writer. Few persons, however, will care to dispute the claim of the violet to the first place among sweet-scented flowers.

It would be an interesting experiment to devote part of one's garden to the flowers mentioned by Elizabethan writers and to obtain, as far as possible, the same varieties then in vogue; to make, in fact, a Shakespearean garden.

An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner

A Thanksgiving dinner is usually considered a strictly family affair. Children and grandchildren home from school all look forward to a real home dinner, the revival of favorite dishes, many of which have temporarily slipped into oblivion and are considered out of date on a modern table. These are now brought forth in all their pristine glory, served on the dishes that have always been sacred to their use.

Cover the table as usual with a damask cloth, laying only silver enough for two courses beside the

soup spoons. Place a fruit dish of brilliantly colored fruit in the center of the table, surrounding it with dishes of crisp celery, cranberry sauce, a dish of sweet pickles and one of sour pickles or olives; salted nuts may be added, though they are just a bit modern.

Begin the dinner with a good vegetable soup, tiny finger rolls being tucked into the folds of each napkin. Follow the soup with a dish of real scalloped oysters, made New England style, and follow the oysters with turkey, chicken pie and vegetables. A salad should precede the pumpkin and mince pies, with square pieces of dairy cheese cut to go with them; then nuts, raisins and fruit on the side.

Well selected, perfectly cooked, simply served and plentiful are the requirements for this dinner. Of course, real brown gravy with which to mask the potato must not be forgotten.

New England Scalloped Oysters—Select plump, medium-sized oysters, freshly opened and put a layer in the bottom of a buttered baking dish; cover with a layer of crumbs, dot with butter and dust with pepper and a little salt. Repeat until the dish is full, having the crumbs on top. Dot the top with butter, turn in a cup of oyster juice and a cup of cream; cover and bake 15 minutes, then uncover and bake until a delicate brown.

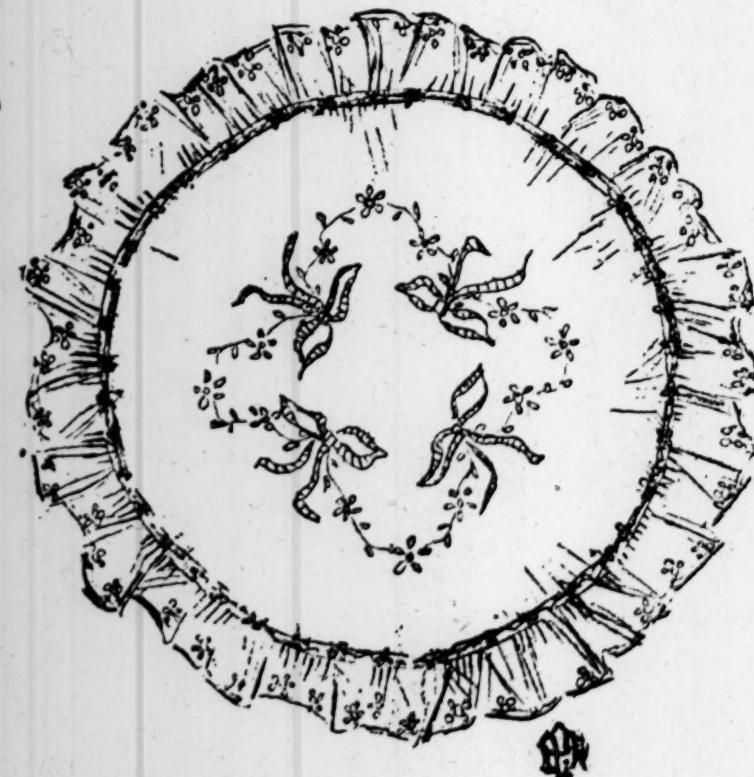
Cooking of the Turkey—Select the bird and prepare in the usual way. The filling must be chosen to suit the family likes, but a sage and onion dressing is the one for an old-fashioned dinner. Peel and boil a Spanish onion until tender, drain, chop, and set to cool. Mince 2 stalks of celery very fine and add with the onion and a grated apple to the bread prepared for the stuffing, adding also salt, pepper, a tablespoon of sugar, a beaten egg, a dessertspoon of sage, and a cup of butter. Mix thoroughly and add enough cream to slightly moisten, then stuff the bird, sewing the apron securely and trussing the legs, wings and tailfeathers firmly. Now place the bird on its breast in the dripping pan, giving it two skewer legs to balance it; cover and roast, basting often. Just before the turkey is done, turn it and brown the breast. By cooking it in this way, all of the juices run into the breast, instead of wasting away in the pan. Another precaution is to wrap the lower part of the legs and water dough, to keep them from burning. The dish gravy should be thickened with browned flour.

Baked sweet potatoes, mashed white potato, mashed yellow or creamed white turnip, buttered beets, creamed cauliflower, and cold slaw are the vegetables usually served with this dinner.

New England Chicken Pie—Select two medium-sized or one large young boiling chicken, clean and joint, and boil until very tender, adding a bay leaf, a sliced onion and a few pieces of celery to the water. When done, remove the chicken and, when cool, remove the large bones. Boil down the water the chicken was boiled in, season, thicken slightly and strain. Line a deep pudding dish with good crust, put in the chicken and some of the gravy, add a can of drained mushrooms and 2 sliced hard-boiled eggs if desired, and adjust; add the top crust, leaving a vent in the middle. Cover the pie and bake two hours, uncover and brown lightly.

In the olden days, heavy salads alone were considered appropriate, but today any of the lighter ones may be chosen, cucumber and tomato being generally liked. Cut the cheese, fresh dairy, in blocks to serve with the pumpkin and mince pies, in the style of long ago, and remember the nuts and raisins.

If the dinner is followed by an evening of games, a candy pull and old-fashioned dances, it will be quite in the picture and will yield a lot of real fun for the participants.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A dainty combination of frills and bows

A Boudoir Pillow

This moon-shaped pillow of sheerest lawn is but a trifle for skillful fingers to fashion. A wreath of tiny pink roses, caught in four places by the jauntiest of delicate bows outlined in blue, decorates the center. The frill of embroidered lawn is easily purchased by the yard, and is an exquisite finish for the frail boudoir pillow.

Also, it must not be imagined that the one-piece dress is going to disappear or become démodé; it is far too useful and convenient a garment for that, and it can be made with just an indication of the new outline in the way of a tendency to drape slightly at the sides.

The coat and skirt of the more dressy or "dressemaker" order is being cut rather on Louis XV lines. The coats have a decided fullness over the hips, flaring over the narrow skirts,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A variation of the pannier frock

The Pannier Frock—
and Others

LONDON, England—Among the new ideas in dress, which are now appearing, is the pannier frock. It is a decided departure from the slim outline of the chemise dress, which has been our great stand-by for so long. Of course, we are not going to wear panniers in any literal sense of the word, but this new mode demands that we shall be draped or frilled or bunched at the hips in order to obtain the new silhouette.

Some of the stiffer silks, printed or woven with little bunches of flowers of charming old-world design, are admirably suited to express this fashion; and shot taffeta, which has been little used of late and which was in no way suitable for the long lines of the chemise dress, will again come into its own. Little ruffled frills and ruches with frayed edges will take the place of fringe in the way of trimming, and this should be pleasing news, as most persons will agree that the fringe has been terribly overdone. Quite tiny fringe may still be used for edging frills, but the long shaggy kind, so strangely reminiscent of the cave-woman, which used to hang the entire length of a skirt, has gone, let us hope, forever.

A dress which showed one way of expressing the pannier style, was made of taffeta, changing from peacock blue to old gold. The top layer of the three-decker skirt flared more than the others, and was bunched up at the sides. The bodice crossed over in front and fastened at one side, showing a little vest of peacock blue nimon, embroidered with a fine gold thread.

Now, it is obvious that this style of dress will not suit every one, though its "bunchiness" can be reduced to a mini-

Starting the Log Fire

The home which is fortunate enough to possess an open fireplace, in these days when the average housekeeper is interested in finding a way to conceal her radiators, may be improved by the addition of a new and practical device

which enables one to ignite the large, rough-hewn logs which are often so difficult to start crackling. The device consists of an attractive metal container for kerosene, made of copper, brass or wrought iron, which is pitcher-like in shape and resembles the smaller variety ordinarily used for sirup, since it has a flat, attached cover similar to the type used on these jugs. One side of the cover is intended to allow a handle to pass through it, to which is attached an elliptical stone, made of a special soapstone composition of a highly porous nature. This is kept in the pitcher of kerosene and is thus thoroughly saturated with oil when it is needed. It is then lighted and burns as steadily as a torch, so that, when it is placed beneath the logs, it serves admirably for a glowing fagot. The amateur at fire building will find this device unusually ingenious and helpful, and it is an addition to any fireplace because of its general attractiveness.

A Simple Apron

Glass toweling makes practical and dainty aprons, because it is light in weight and comes in attractive patterns. When laundered, it is crisp and pretty, especially if finished with mercerized embroidery to match the coloring. One woman makes her aprons for light cooking of this toweling, measuring the length in front from shoulder to the hem of her dress, which allows for a hem on the apron, and enough to reach her waistline in the back. By cutting an ellipse for the neck and binding the end of the toweling to be used at the back with a piece of double material long enough to extend around and lap in front as a belt, and hemming the other end, the apron is made. The pocket, which is placed on one side, and the neckline, can be finished with simple embroidery to match. A border of the same stitching looks well when placed above the hem. Such an apron can be made in a surprisingly short time, and will be found unusually practical and acceptable as a gift.

Corners

Corners! Truly, a word with a distinctly sinister reputation, reminiscent of banishment thither after little "affairs" in nursery days, or of admonitions to truculent young maids as to their neglect of them. The modern architect, in coming to the rescue of these ladies in distress and rounding the corners for them, may have eased their difficulties, but he has certainly added to those of the household beautifier.

Anyhow, the no-man's-land spaces in our homes, such as those between windows, the corners of stairways, the narrow slits often left between the chimney-breast and the neighboring wall, those terrible little strips beside doors, and the vacancy behind armchairs in many small rooms, are all either thorny propositions, or so many opportunities for the introduction of color and charm, according to our attitude regarding them.

In dealing with these queer spaces, shelves will be found most indispensable allies. For instance, a little sitting room had a two-foot recess between two walls, in a most conspicuous position, facing the door. This was filled with four oak shelves, the edges of which curved inward, thus avoiding the straight hard lines which would have resulted, had they been made in the ordinary way. The wall at the back was painted a dull bright blue to match the hangings of the room, and upon the shelves was displayed a little collection of silver luster which, gleaming against the blue, in the dark corner, made an exquisite picture to one entered.

Another most uncommon effect was produced by papering a similar recess in black, running a dull-gold picture molding from ceiling to floor, on the walls on either side, and placing a shelf about 3 ft. 6 in. from the floor. Under the ceiling, fixed to an invisible piece of wood, hung a wavy-edged straight valance of soft-toned emerald green velvet, outlined with old-gold furniture braid. This valance was repeated on the shelf, the top of which was covered with the same velvet; the whole forming a frame and setting for a high oriental vase, placed upon the shelf.

This plan looks equally well when applied to corners. The same idea, of the deep valance and a shelf, is striking if carried out in ordinary garden trellis, lightly framed in plain wood. Here the uninhibited will utter a protest at the notion of garden trellis in a sitting-room, but it looks truly dignified and beautiful. They must picture elephant-colored walls, and a royal-blue trellis across, this time at the ceiling only, and 2 1/2 ft. to 3 ft. deep. Behind the trellis hangs jade-green crépe-de-Chine, to the edge of which is sewn a deep Chinese hand-made fringe of many colors, which falls beyond the end of the trellis. Then when some new fashion appears, those for whom it is obviously unsuitable need feel no dismay at the thought of having to wear it, knowing that there will be something else for them.

Somehow today the fashions seem to revolve more quickly; as a matter of fact, there are a great many persons who have not long been wearing narrow skirts, and already we hear that they are to be wider and that the designers of fashion present their wares to us each season, why should we not just pick out the one that suits us? Then when some new fashion appears, those for whom it is obviously unsuitable need feel no dismay at the thought of having to wear it, knowing that there will be something else for them.

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ian bust, or maybe a little stone Cupid, such as we place in our garden, would all be shown off to the uttermost advantage upon this shelf; and the effect of the deep, grille-like trellis, overshadowing the shelf, with its figure, is one of rare satisfaction.

This way of treating corners is, of course, as we may imagine, only suitable for rooms furnished with, at any rate, a few pieces of lacquer, or in the Italian style, or with modern, painted furniture of vivid hues. For homes wherein repose the ordinary collection of family belongings, it would hardly harmonize; though, if some pieces of the old brass library books shelf trellis can be procured and used in the same way, they would form a corner or recess quite in character with a room of this description, especially if it contained one or two bits of old mahogany.

For the spaces between chimney-pieces and the adjacent walls, a single shelf, fixed about 5 1/2 feet or a little less from the floor, looks most uncommon. One such was placed in a room with string-colored walls, and was faced with the scalloped leather edging, such as was formerly used in libraries, painted bright rose scarlet, as was the shelf itself. From under the shelf hung a good-sized royal blue glass ball, one of the family often to be met with in antique shops, while on the shelf were a few black plates, a high black jug and a black bowl.

For the ordinary room, the leather edge could be painted a softer shade, old china could replace the black pottery, and a quaint lantern could hang, instead of the arresting-colored blue ball.

For these quiet rooms, a cheap and excellent way of negotiating awkward corners or recesses with sheet glass is that, not only is it much less costly than buying mirrors, but it enables the exact space required to be filled. In this way, a small space between two windows was adorned, the glass resting upon a tiny little bookcase, 3 feet high, faced with picture molding painted black, and affording just the needed refuge for a collection of poems; while, on the top of the shelf, a tall red-lacquer candlestick was ready to glow when the curtains were drawn in the evening.

Often it is best to board right across the corner, and finish it to match the room. This gives a flat surface upon which to hang a picture, or place a piece of furniture; and, when the room is high, it looks exceedingly well, if this boarding is carried to within three feet or so of the ceiling, and finished off with a slab, giving a quaint broken effect to the wall, and helping to introduce color, by means of a bright bowl which can be placed on the slab.

A Patchwork Quilt

The sound of the words "a patchwork quilt" seems to call up a mental picture of past times and of country homes, in which the days went by in a leisurely fashion. Then amusements were, perhaps, fewer than they are at present and people were well content to pass the long winter evenings in quiet work by their own firesides. When the curtains were drawn, the candles lighted and the hearth swept clean, out came the big bag of many-colored fragments and a few more inches were added to the patchwork quilt, each piece of which was sewn to its neighbor by fine delicate stitches placed close together, so that the whole thing was as strong as a single piece of woven material.

Nevertheless, patchwork quilts are by no means things of the past. Just as charming ones are made today as hundred years ago, though, perhaps, not quite so many of them. A really beautiful modern patchwork quilt, differing in some ways from the majority of its forerunners in that it had, as a foundation, a piece of black satin, was composed of hundreds of pieces of colored silks arranged in geometrical patterns. Sometimes the design on the bits of silk, such as a decided stripe, for instance, or a dot or a flower, was used to elaborate the effect, and no piece was placed at hazard, each having its definite place.

The greater part of this quilt was composed of patchwork, though the black satin appeared in places, and it must have represented hours of work. It would be quite possible, however, to make use of the idea in a way entailing a much smaller expenditure of time. Conventional or geometrical patterns might be carried out in patchwork on a plain foundation, leaving the greater part of this bare; and original and effective coverlets and cushions might be made in this way.

Poached Apples

Pare, core and quarter 4 apples. Drop 1 or 2 at a time in fast boiling light sugar syrup, remove with a fork and serve with cream or on top of a cold boiled custard. A cup of sugar to 1/2 cup of water makes the syrup, or a cup of plain syrup may be used instead.

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MUSIC

Philadelphia Music
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Boston Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Pierre Monteux has made its bow in the first concert of the local season. Before proceeding to the discussion of its program I should like to set down what Leopold Stokowski has just said at a luncheon gathering of friends of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He said: "Henry L. Higginson has revealed to all of us a purity of vision and a tenacity of purpose that have been an inspiration in the cause of symphonic music everywhere. Never shall I forget my first hearing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at a concert in New York. What I owe to that orchestra I never can express in words. From time to time our own players have heard these Boston artists, and their influence has passed indelibly into our work. Our obligation to Major Higginson is tremendous. He is the foundation of music in America: he was the maker of music in this country. If one man can do all that, Philadelphia can do it. He was not a rich man, as riches go in the United States. He gave of his current income. He made a real sacrifice."

A flippant and superficial censor who sits in judgment on the Boston Symphony Orchestra today and ignores the historic perspective misses the real meaning of the heroic achievement now in process with Pierre Monteux and his associates. Here is a body of virtuous held together by a strong esprit de corps, by a just pride in a great heritage and a luminous prestige, cruelly torn apart by the fortune of war and compelled to rebuild itself with new and strange material. At once the critics rise up to aver that the orchestra is not what it was—a perfectly safe generalization, since it records a fact that is the inevitable trace of a ruthless disruption. Take away many of the members, and the personnel of an orchestra is changed. It does not require any remarkable astuteness to make that discovery.

Let us consider then not the departed glories but the radiant promise of new things. Nothing is finer than the determined will, the loyal spirit with which these players are giving heart and hand to realize the vision and the will of Pierre Monteux for them and for the cause of music. Mr. Monteux is a leader with all the attributes of "polish," "finish" and "grace" that so many pens and tongues have made haste to ascribe to him. He is obviously the gentleman, and patiently the scholar—on the urbane and suave French model. But more than this, he accepts his charge with reverence for the tradition that has been committed to him for his keeping. He is impressing his own personality on his readings, and on his audiences, but he is doing the more important work of rebuilding the unanimity of thought and feeling which bellicose circumstances since 1914 did their best to destroy. No leaders of the past have struggled against such handicaps as the general conflagration in Europe during these recent years imposed.

The Philadelphia program began with Schumann's first symphony—which was said to sing all that its writer would have it sing of the happy love of his Clara amid the storm and stress of his life's battle. In Beethoven's "Prometheus" ballet Bedetti's cello, Laurent's flute, Sand's clarinet, Laus' bassoon and Holt's harp emerged from the ensemble to the beautiful purpose. Thrice the players were made to rise and bow. Stravinsky's "Bird of Fire" music was given with all the evanescent, touch-and-go fancy-play of the exotic story. The soloist of the concert was the profound and truly phenomenal Rachmaninoff. I was talking with the veteran Alwin Schroeder about him beforehand. "Now you are to hear one who is almost more than mortal upon the piano-forte," said Schroeder solemnly, tapping his skull. "That is real greatness as a musician. For he is first of all a great man." And so at each recurrent appearance it proves. This time Rachmaninoff chose Liszt's E-flat concerto, and he made the piano as malleable under his hand as if it were a violin. He filled the air with sounds that hovered long after the fingers left the keys—beyond the letter of the notation was ever the life-giving spirit, the very essence of sound.

Frieda Hempel with ease and simplicity sang at a recital the sort of coloratura arias with which her name is admiringly associated, ending her stated program with her alluring vocal version of "The Blue Danube." The work of Coenraad von Boe in the piano support was of the highest order of excellence. It would be hard to tell him how he could do better by the artist associated with him. Giovanni Martinelli on another evening sang to a small audience, but sang in a large way, with all the enthusiasm he manifests when he performs for a crowded night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Philadelphia Orchestra at its week-end concerts played Weber's "Der Freischütz" overture, Beethoven's seventh symphony, Dvorsky's "Haunted Castle," Wagner's "Rienzi" overture. The horns and the violins were of one mind and movement, and the orchestra has rarely done anything better than the martial declamations of Wagner in Roman panoply. As for "The Haunted Castle"—the work was passed upon last year and it was then hoped by most of those who heard it that it had been relegated to the limbo of "old, unhappy, far-off things." Why it was revived is something of a mystery. Josef Hofmann stands sponsor for the mysterious "Dvorsky," and even ten lines of biography in the program-book have not dismissed the assumption that the actual composer is "feeling out" his public under an assumed name. The music is amably scored in the first part for harps and violins: after the cloudburst and the representation of the descent of the spirits of the damned upon the ghostly ruin the music becomes a sequence of squeakings and gibberings similar to that

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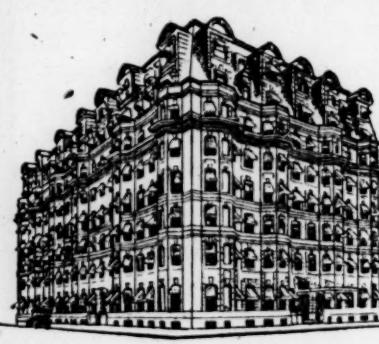
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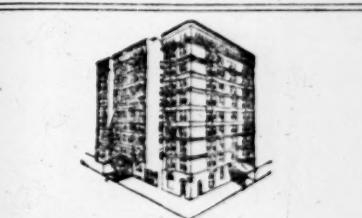


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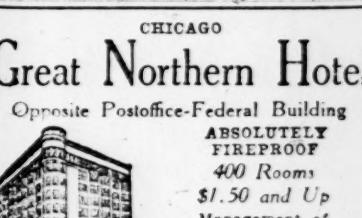
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ment of Agriculture for the past few

months has been engaged in experi-

menting with a number of tractors

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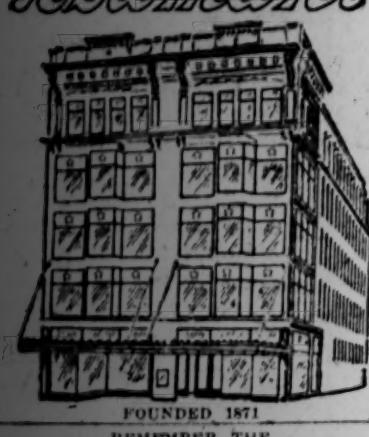
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EDUCATIONAL

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
IN SCOTLANDBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Like its predecessor, the English Education Act of 1918, the Scottish Act of the same year has opened out new avenues for school and university progress, and for the more effective development of technical institutions. One immediate result is that 12 Scottish educationists, under the general leadership of Mr John Clarke, have come together to contribute material for a book, entitled "Problems of National Education," and published by Messrs. Macmillan. Through his experience as clerk to the school board of Glasgow, and lecturer in education in the university, Mr. Clarke had admirable qualifications for editing the volume and for writing the chapter on local administration.

At the basis of all the fresh opportunities for school, college, and university institutions lies the fact that, under the reformed Scottish system, the school age is extended from 14 to 15, and that continued education is made compulsory during the three subsequent years. It is these opportunities that have to be utilized to the full; it is in this way, as the editor says, that the increased facilities of the intermediate and continuation stages will bring to light a large store of potential talent and energy, and will turn it to best advantage.

Need of Recruits

In particular, the professions at present can scarcely obtain sufficient recruits. These have to be found under the new act. More experts and better experts are urgently needed in chemistry, engineering, shipping, banking, and all the pivotal occupations of the British Empire. Scotland must do her share in finding such recruits; indeed, as in past time, she may do more than her share, if she thoroughly revises and extends her organization of technical education.

The foregoing considerations give peculiar value to the chapter on technical education, which is contributed by Dr. A. P. Laurie, principal of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. Perhaps an analysis of his paper may serve as well as that of any other in the volume to show the high standard of the work as a whole; while the proposals that he makes are of more general application than those contained in some of the other chapters which deal with peculiarly Scottish conditions.

Dr. Laurie observes that, though it would be difficult to give an exact definition of what is covered by the expression "technical education," the aim of technical education can be simply stated. This aim is the development in a nation of the highest industrial efficiency. A survey of the subject must, therefore, include the workman at the bench, the student of natural science in the laboratory, and the artist in the studio. The organizer or teacher engaged in technical education has no part or lot in the question of the fair distribution of the products of industry. His business is to make the product as good as possible by training to the best of his ability—each in his sphere—the workman and the employer.

As to Apprentices

Beginning with the training of the workman at the bench, the writer of the paper holds that the apprenticeship system no longer supplies an efficient training for the craftsman. Under modern conditions the apprentice has not the opportunity of learning his craft as a whole, and consequently he is not able to handle it intelligently in part. It is true that, with the great development of machine tools, a very short training seems to be all that is necessary to turn out in many cases workmen who prove efficient for a limited sphere of work.

The war has certainly enforced this view. But, says the principal of Heriot-Watt College, so rapid are the changes taking place in industrial methods, that it is essential for the future workman to be able to adapt himself to the new conditions; to take over the control of new types of machines and quickly to master new processes. A broad and scientific training in the handicraft he professes, such as will enable him to face these new conditions, can no longer be obtained in the workshop and must therefore be obtained in the technical school.

Dr. Laurie recognizes that a broad training for the future workman is desirable on other grounds. If he is content to remain at the bench, he will be a better workman, but if he has special aptitudes which will fit him to rise to more responsible positions, he will be able to do so. Consequently the system of instruction during the period of youth must be varied; so varied that anyone who shows special aptitude may go further in particular directions and, what is more, be enabled later on to return to the technical college or university.

Value of Compulsion

Thus it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the new idea contained in the education acts for England and Scotland which makes compulsory a course of training for young persons during working hours. Up till now the technical school has had to be satisfied with scraps and snippets of time in the evening and on Saturday afternoons and with tired pupils, even when the young workman has been willing to attend a class.

A more elaborate and extensive machinery, observes the principal, must be used for the training of technical experts, such as engineers, chemists or designers. That machinery must be associated with the central technical colleges, art schools and universities, but at this point Dr. Laurie puts in a plea for the right

conception of scientific research and artistic development. The first essential is the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, not with the idea that some one is going to make money out of it. This is not understood, he declares, by the "governing classes," who "move through a world of which they know infinitely less than Aristotle knew. . . . That love of knowledge for the sake of knowledge, which inspired the Greek civilization, is not understood by the very men who have received a classical education. They do not see that the man of science (natural science) is carrying on the tradition of Greek culture today."

Research for the sake of research must be kept alive by giving to the investigator sufficient leisure and sufficient resources to pursue his work. In addition, it is essential that adequate means and encouragement be given to the investigation of the applications of science to industry and to the solution of industrial problems. That the head of Edinburgh's great technical school should express himself thus trenchantly, putting pure research before its applications, is particularly worthy of note. He considers that the universities and technical colleges of Great Britain are under-staffed and under-equipped to do their most important work efficiently, and that they stand in need of large grants from the State—but grants without any deadening bureaucratic control.

The rest of the paper is taken up with a discussion of the organization of technical education in detail, especially as applied to Edinburgh itself. Into this detail it is not necessary to enter. But whatever the means adopted, writes Dr. Laurie, the passage of the Scottish Education Act makes possible at last the establishment of a real system of education for the worker, and for the first time brings the vision of an educated people, equipped not only for industrial purposes, but for the duties of citizenship in a great democratic commonwealth.

UNIVERSITIES AND
THEIR COMMUNITIESBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England—In a recent statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer raised high the hopes of those interested in the rapid development of English universities connected with great industrial centers. He said that university education was one of the things which seemed to him to require generous treatment, and even in the few months since he had held office he had agreed with the Minister of Education that the university grants should again be largely increased; not merely a temporary increase, though that was given to repair the injury done by the war, but a permanent increase. That expenditure would grow as they could afford it. The government, he promised, would do its share, but it would do it on one condition only—that the towns and districts round them did their share also. It would be an evil day if the universities looked only to the government and not to the communities in which they were placed.

This is a promise of the greatest importance to most of the new universities. But there are exceptions; universities and university colleges which do not happen to be associated with large municipalities, such as those of Birmingham and Manchester, and which, therefore, cannot reckon upon financial contributions of the first order derived from the rates.

On behalf of these, the principal of the University College of Reading, Mr. W. M. Childs, comes to the rescue in a letter to the press. Are not such universities to have adequate state aid because they cannot get adequate aid from local funds?

Why should it be assumed, asks Principal Child, that a university can arise and flourish nowhere but in a great city? No one would maintain that, in the past, universities of eminence have not arisen in quite small and comparatively poor towns. It is not necessary to look outside the British Isles to find examples of the fact. Finance apart, what is there to be all that is necessary to turn out in many cases workmen who prove efficient for a limited sphere of work.

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GEOGRAPHY IN THE
UNIVERSITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people think of geography as

having to do with the names of towns and rivers, mountains, and seas. In childhood we learned, perhaps, to hurry through a list of the states and territories of the United States, and were troubled by the exercise called "bounding" countries, which we could scarcely recognize on the map. This was geography in the grammar school. In the high school the subject dropped from sight, re-emerging in the university in an almost unrecognized form.

Here, in geography courses, there was much talk of surface-relief and processes of erosion, of glaciated valleys and river-capture, of monsoons and isotherms, but nothing was said of towns, and little or nothing of man.

But these facts do not seem to lend themselves to the solution of the vexed problems which confront society. Efforts have been made at various times during the last century to utilize this information for the study of man in terms of natural science; but no such effort has been really effective. The reason for this lack of success lies in the way in which humanistic studies have grown up. They are all based on the study of documents and of books, not on the study of human life. It follows that all humanistic study is limited by the necessity of expediency in one or more languages. Under this system, comparative study on a broad scale is practically impossible. Yet without comparison on the most inclusive basis, thorough-going study cannot be inaugurated.

Now, even an elementary study of geography forces one to consider the whole earth; it forces comparison between countries and peoples, and cultures. Geography supplies, therefore, the much-needed foundations for a rounded study of man. It is, then, of the greatest importance that, in the new arrangements for introducing geographical subjects, the opportunity should not be lost for so directing the course of study that it may contribute to the ultimate solution of the problems of society.

boundaries, forms of government, trade routes, ports, and means of communication, of map-making and cartography. We may, in fact, look for the organization of departments of geography, which will include these studies, before long throughout the United States.

There is, however, an element of danger in the situation, lest these departments should be organized on too narrow a basis. What we want today, more than ever before, is some means for bringing the knowledge represented in the "humanities" into actual relation with life. We have at present a vast accumulation of facts about mankind embodied in subjects such as anthropology, the classics, history, political science, and economics.

But these facts do not seem to lend themselves to the solution of the vexed problems which confront society. Efforts have been made at various times during the last century to utilize this information for the study of man in terms of natural science; but no such effort has been really effective. The reason for this lack of success lies in the way in which humanistic studies have grown up. They are all based on the study of documents and of books, not on the study of human life. It follows that all humanistic study is limited by the necessity of expediency in one or more languages. Under this system, comparative study on a broad scale is practically impossible. Yet without comparison on the most inclusive basis, thorough-going study cannot be inaugurated.

The desire for education is spreading rapidly throughout South and Central America," said Mr. Bolívar. "In many of the countries the preparatory and grammar schools, and what we know as the 'intermediate' schools, which correspond to American high schools, have been built up on the British and French plan, while the few colleges and the half dozen universities which serve the 90,000,000 inhabitants of the southern republics have been based on German ideas. None of these has been satisfactory, and in those countries, like Mexico and Brazil, where an endeavor has been made to supplant these systems with a native system, dissatisfaction likewise has resulted.

Rural Education

"The result is that in the majority of those countries, the national and state boards of education have been giving serious study for the past four or five years to the 'little red schoolhouse'—as we Americans call it. I mean the scattering of small schools all over the country, easy of access to the children of the poorest families, and so equipped that all our children may obtain, free of cost, such education as is offered in the United States up to at least the sixth grade—reading, writing and arithmetic, with some geography and the history of the child's own country. If possible, we want to extend this to the eighth grade, to the point at which American children are ready to enter high school, for we have found that the further our children go along the path of knowledge, the further they want to go. Thus we shall start, as do the educational authorities of the United States, at the bottom, and try to instill in all the children of our country a conception of the necessity and advantages of higher education, and a love for education in itself.

Prosperity on the Continent

"Money has never before been so plentiful as it is today in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, in fact, all of South and Central America. We have decided, as have the governments of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and the Argentine, to put as much of the government income as possible into a permanent educational system.

"To do this, the Chilean national board has decided, and I believe that of Ecuador has reached the same decision, to import a number of American teachers, especially for the lower grades; if we can induce them to leave the United States, and can find a sufficient number who already have at least a rudimentary knowledge of Spanish.

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"We are willing, when we find teachers, either men or women, though we prefer women of middle age for the lower grades, to pay them salaries of 25 per cent more than they are receiving in the United States, to pay their transportation to Chile, and to give them two or three months, on salary, after arrival, to brush up on their Spanish, provided they will sign contracts of not less than five years.

"This does not mean that they have to remain in Chile the entire five years, for, after their first year of teaching there, they will be allowed, in their contract, to spend their vacations as they choose.

"While the advancement of women has not been as rapid in Latin America as it has in other countries of the civilized world, we believe that the introduction of American women teachers will aid this movement, and quite probably will induce more native women to take up teaching as a profession. We realize, too, that our schools have been too much in clerical hands. Mexico has shaken the church completely from her educational system... and we hope to do the same thing in Chile.

"What children of South and Central America need is a practical education which will enable them to improve their places in life, which will advance them, not alone to become better wage-earners, but to become better men and women, more fitted to compete with the young people of other nations who have had the advantages which have been denied to the native youngsters. This is what we believe we can accomplish by the introduction of the medium of English in Chile during the five years 1912-17. The number of pupils in the English high schools was preparing for university degrees and about the same proportion as that of full-time students in the universities of the United Kingdom in the year 1912-13.

"Thus, from one point of view the educational system of Bengal was top-heavy, but what was needed was no reduction of opportunities for higher education, but a great strengthening of the base of the educational pyramid.

"There was a rapidly increasing demand for education given through the medium of English in Bengal during the five years 1912-17. The number of pupils in the English high schools was increasing by 40 per cent, namely, from 278,000 to 400,000, and the number in the colleges of the university increased during the same quinquennium 68 per cent, or from 10,980 to 18,478.

"In Bengal in 1917 there were 9520 schools for girls, containing 286,000 pupils. Only about one in every 11 of the girls of school-going age were at school in Bengal, almost all of whom—98 per cent—were in the primary schools, or in the elementary classes in secondary schools. Only 491 girls were in the four highest classes in the high schools, and only 144 girls were in the women's colleges of university rank.

"Summarizing the situation, Sir Michael observed that India needed a greatly extended system of primary education, wisely adapted to the requirements of the pupils, both urban and rural, which it was designed to serve. India also required a much better quality of secondary education, with a wider outlook, and the introduction of the study of natural science. These reforms could only be secured by a great movement in public opinion, supported by very considerably increased grants from public funds and gifts from private benefactors. There was a strong feeling in India that education should be developed. What was needed was that it should be improved both in quantity and quality.

Harvard University authorities have named former dean Byron S. Hurlbut and Prof. Edward S. Moore as exchange professors, during the second half of the present college year, to five colleges in the western part of the United States. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard has been granted a year's leave of absence for 1920-21.

Prof. Graham Wallas of the University of London is delivering the Dodge lectures on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship" at Yale University during the present college year. Herbert Hoover has accepted the invitation of the university to deliver the Dodge course next year.

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THE HOME FORUM

Landscape Painting in China

"Landscape painting, however popular, we in Europe feel to belong to a category of less rank and importance than figure painting," says Laurence Binyon in "Painting in the Far East." "This is not merely a prejudice; for according to our western conceptions, that type of art is the greatest which 'ceteris paribus' commands the fullest scope and is capable of widest range. Landscape in our view is less significant to humanity."

The Greeks divided poetry into epic, dramatic, lyric, and elegiac. Of these types the two former rank higher because they contain more to its reality, richness, and variety. And we demand of the epic poet and the dramatist that his conceptions should accord with the main conceptions of life inherent in his race. For the lyric or elegiac poet it is enough if he express with power and sincerity a view of life quite personal to himself. In the domain of painting landscape may be compared to lyric or elegy. The materials of landscape lend themselves more easily than any other materials to the control of an artist's mood; they accept the impress of his feeling more readily.

Turner alone of European landscape painters could give his themes a wider mental horizon and what we may call the epic tone; but this was by the choice of themes in which national sentiment could be expressed or reflected, or scenes of sea and mountain made the actual theater of momentous events.

The landscape art of China and Japan abstains from such interests; and yet it has sources of vitality which have a nearly equivalent effect.

"Just as in Chinese life, nourished by Confucian ideals, the constructive lines of the social order were, so to speak, vertical—the tie of father to son and son to father being stronger than the tie of husband to wife—so in art a similar principle of continuity prevailed. The same subjects were treated again and again. In Europe this happened also, so long as the church or the state demanded the treatment by artists of subjects answering to national or universal aspirations. But landscape subjects have never been demanded, and the landscape art of Europe has no such standing themes as have provided masterpieces of religious or mythological painting. In China it was different. Many are the advantages of an artist bred to such traditions."

"It is a great gain for him that his subject belongs to his race, and therefore to mankind. It partakes of the universal; it has been sifted by the choice of many generations; it has struck root in the imagination of a people; and so at once he is set in

touch with the mind of his public, and can play upon a hundred associations and indefinable emotions. Again, he has to work within certain limits, and an artist is helped by limitations. For while they free him from the burdensome necessity of choosing among the vast and bewildering spectacle of the world, they concentrate his powers. The very fact that others, great and famous masters, have approached the same theme and handled it in their own way inspires him with emulation, moves him with the necessity and the desire to make the subject his own—in a word, tests his originality far more severely, and, if he is successful, disengages it far more effectively than if he had set out on a road of his own with the deliberate quest of novelty. Thus successively refined upon, fed and refreshed continually by new life, the depth of a subject is proved, and the varying new conceptions it evokes are like flowers upon an ancient tree."

"Wisely, then, did the old Chinese painters maintain that perpetual challenge of traditional subject, even in landscape. The most conspicuous example is the group of Eight Views of Hsiao and Hsiang, eight scenes about the shores of Lake Tung-ting. But 'views' is really too topographical a word. Here is a list of the subjects:

"The Evening Bell from a Distant Temple."

"Sunset Glow Over a Fishing Village."

"Fine Weather After Storm at a Lonely Mountain Town."

"Homeward-Bound Boats Off a Distant Coast."

"The Autumn Moon Over Lake Tung-ting."

"Wild Geese Alighting on a Sandy Plain."

"Night Rain on the Rivers Hsiao and Hsiang."

"Evening Snow on the Hills."

"These subjects are associated with the four seasons. And 'Flowers of the Four Seasons' form another favorite set of subjects, generally landscapes. . . . Add to this the constant association of certain flowers with certain trees and certain animals, of the flight of the wild geese with autumn, of the willow with the spring, to name but obvious instances, and we see how immense a part order and tradition play in Chinese landscape. . . . How, after all, it left the individual artist, while at the same time it linked him with the common life of his countrymen, whose love of nature had been crystallized and consecrated for long generations in chosen themes."

"This infinite linking of associations, these hundred sympathies, give to Chinese landscape a cohesion, a solidarity, a human interest which prove an animating power and remove it far from triviality and shallowness. Contrast the tendency in Europe which drives painters to Holland or Spain, to Hungary or Morocco, in search of something new in local color to stimulate the jaded interest of a mostly indifferent public!"

"The great subjects of all art and poetry are commonplaces. . . . these come to all of us, but to each one with a special revelation. It is by the new and original treatment—original because profoundly felt—of matter that is fundamentally familiar, that great art comes into being."

"Let us consider one of these traditional subjects in an existing example: 'The Evening Bell From a Distant Temple,' by Mu Chi. A range of mountains lifts its rugged outline in the twilight, the summits accentuated and distinct against the pale sky, the lower parts lost in mist, among which woods emerge or melt along the uneven slopes. Somewhere among those woods on high ground, the curved roof of a temple is visible. It is just that silent hour when travelers say to themselves, 'The day is done,' and to their ears comes from a distance the expected sound of the evening bell. The subject is essentially the same as that which the poetic genius of Jean Francois Millet conceived in the twilight of Barbizon, at the hour when the Angelus sounds over the plain from the distant church of Chailly. Well might such a subject become traditional in Europe. Yet our foolish and petty misconceptions of originality would cause all the critics to exclaim against any painter who took up the theme again as a trespasser on Millet's property."

Respectability

To do anything because others do it, not because the thing is good, or kind, or honest in its own right, is to resign all moral control and captaincy upon yourself, and go posthaste to the devil with the greatest number. . . . No life can better than that of Pepys illustrate the dangers of this respectable theory of living. For what can be more untoward than the occurrence, at a critical period and while the habits are still pliable, of such a sweeping transformation as the return of Charles the Second? Round went the whole fleet of England on the other track; and while a few tall pinatas, Milton or Pen, still sailed a lonely course by the stars and their own private compasses, the cock-boat, Pepys, must go about with the majority among the stupid starters and the loud buzzards."

The respectable are not led so much by any love of applause as by a positive need for countenance. The weaker and the tamer the man, the more will he require this support; and any positive quality relieves him, by just so much, of this dependence. In a dozen ways Pepys was quite strong to please himself without regard for others; but his positive qualities were not coextensive with his field of conduct, and in many parts of life he followed, with sleepless precision, in the footprints of the contemporary Mrs. Grundy. In morals, particularly, he lived by the countenance of others; felt a slight from another more keenly than a



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"The Knight and Man-at-Arms," bearing Albrecht Dürer's monogram

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Room for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR every act of daily living there

is just the right place. In these

days when towns and cities seem so

crowded one needs more than ever to

prove this by knowing.

Many a person who makes this state-

ment, however, brings about invariably an adjustment of the

human sense of place and room more

to the divine standard, through the

disappearance of the beliefs of limita-

tion and crowding. There could not

possibly be anything larger than the

infinity of Mind. Idea could never ex-

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very knowing of it, however, brings about invariably an adjustment of the human sense of place and room more to the divine standard, through the disappearance of the beliefs of limitation and crowding. There could not possibly be anything larger than the infinity of Mind. Idea could never exceed the capacity of the Principle, in which it dwells. Clearly then the way for daily practice is to know that divine intelligence is ever producing exactly the right amount of activity for its infinite capacity—and this right amount is thus necessarily infinite.

A November Sunset

We had a remarkable sunset one day last November. I was walking in a meadow, the source of a small brook, when the sun, at last just before setting after a cold gray day, reached a clear stratum in the horizon, and the softest, brightest morning sunlight fell on the dry grass and on the stems of the trees on the opposite horizon, and on the leaves of the shrub-oaks on the hillside, while our shadows stretched long over the meadow eastward, as if we were the only motes in its beams. It was such a light as we could not have imagined a moment before and the air also was so warm and serene that nothing was wanting to make a paradise of that meadow. When we reflected that this was not a solitary phenomenon, never to happen again, but that it would happen forever and ever an infinite number of evenings, and cheer and reassure the latest child that walked there, it was more glorious still.

The sun sets on some retired meadow where no house is visible with all the glory and splendor that it lavishes on cities, and perchance as it has never set before, where there is but a solitary marsh-hawk to have his wings gilded by it, or only a muskrat looks out from his cabin, and there is some little black-veined brook in the midst of the marsh, just beginning to meander, winding slowly round a stump. We walked in so pure and so bright a light, gilding the withered leaves so softly and serenely bright, I thought that I had never bathed in such a golden flood, without a ripple or a murmur to it. The west side of every wood and rising ground gleamed like the boundary of Elysium, and the sun on our backs seemed like a gentle herdsman driving us home at evening.

—Thoreau.

Ourselves Are Great

When the high heart we magnify,
And the sure vision celebrate,
And worship greatness passing by.
Ourselves are great.

—From the play, "Abraham Lincoln," by John Drinkwater.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1919

EDITORIALS

Breathing Time

It was said of the Upper Chamber, in the British Parliament, by a famous humorist, that, during the Napoleonic era,

The House of Lords throughout the war
Did nothing in particular,
And did it very well.

During the debates upon the present Treaty of Peace, the Senate has succeeded in doing nothing in particular, though it must be left to the country to decide whether it has done it very well. Of course there will be those who will question whether having hung up the Treaty, it can be classed as having done nothing in particular. Still, when, after months of debate, the Senate adjourned sine die, with the Treaty still unratified, and the war still technically going on, it can scarcely be argued that it has effected anything in particular.

Now in the impasse into which the question has drifted, the last vote of the Senate was perhaps the wisest it could have given. In the heated atmosphere of Wednesday night, it was not likely that if something particular had been effected, it would have been effected very well. The days intervening before the new Congress meets will give the members of the Senate time to reconsider their position, and to consult with their constituents, and it can hardly be doubted that this will be the best thing for all concerned. Mr. Wilson is reported to have said that he was of the opinion that a little consultation between the senators and their constituents would be endowed with a most valuable educative force, at the present moment; and it may be that Mr. Wilson will prove to have estimated the situation most correctly in that phrase, if it was actually uttered by him.

To attempt to estimate public opinion in a country so vast as the United States is always difficult, and frequently an impertinence. At the same time no one will probably make either of these adjectives applicable to himself in expressing the pious opinion that the country is most anxious to see a treaty signed, and particularly to feel that that treaty is of a nature which will fulfill its undertakings to its allies during the great war. What those undertakings are it would be difficult to set forth in a paragraph, but it cannot be too often insisted upon that when the President of the United States went to Europe to represent his country at the Paris Conference, he was received with special distinction and cordiality, quite apart from any admiration intended for him as a man, as the spokesman of the great western Republic. Any one who chanced to be in Europe, in those days, and who was in a position to learn the feelings not only of the man in the street, not only of the House of Commons and government officials, but of the men actually responsible for the guidance of national affairs, could scarcely have failed to discover that there was an altogether extraordinary unanimity of determination to accept Mr. Wilson as the representative of the States, and to go, in every way, as far as was possible in accepting the desires of that country as expressed by him.

This was because the peoples of Europe had recognized that the United States had come out of its retirement, and had sacrificed its traditional policy, in the effort to be of use to mankind, by maintaining, in the words of Mr. Wilson himself, a world safe for democracy. In a sort of way the European powers were aware that the quarrel in Europe was peculiarly their own. They might, it is true, have argued from this that the settlement was peculiarly their own. Fortunately that was not the point of view they took. A great wave of altruism, largely emotional perhaps, sometimes distinctly artificial, had swept around the globe. But for the most part the men and women of all races, whether white, or yellow, or black, had reached a point when they did desire that the sacrifices of the war should not be in vain, and were intent in preventing the very possibility of the failure indicated by Lord Grey, when he declared, at the very beginning of the struggle, that if this war were not a war to prevent war, it would be the disaster of the ages.

It was in this spirit that Mr. Wilson was everywhere received, and it must be recorded that it is with extraordinary amazement that the peoples of Europe now learn, from certain sources in America, that they should have known that the President of the United States did not represent the United States, and should have been cautious in making a treaty with him. As a matter of fact the peoples of Europe did probably recognize, certainly the more educated elements in them did, that the Senate of the United States was together with the President the treaty-making body of the country. But when Mr. Wilson sailed from the United States as the representative of the United States it no more occurred to the peoples of Europe to be guilty of the courtesy, to say the least, of questioning the President's powers, than of questioning the good faith of the Senate which registered no motion of disapproval. That the Senate would carefully consider any treaty it was called upon to ratify was accepted as just as natural as that the Parliament in London, the Chambers in Paris, or the governing bodies of the other countries which were parties to the negotiations, should do this. The question, therefore, of the moment is not whether the Senate has exercised a legitimate process of amendment, but whether it has nullified the great document, which has already been ratified by the European powers, and so taken the United States out of the orbit of its alliances. Mr. Lodge would, no doubt, declare that the reservations were legitimate in particular and in scope; Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, is of opinion that they constitute a nullification. The difficulty, of course, is that the Treaty contains undertakings which it is particularly difficult for any self-respecting body to accept. Such undertakings, for example, are those contained in the clauses with regard to Shantung. It is argued that these clauses, having been accepted by

the delegates of the United States, their ratification becomes a mere question of good faith. At the same time it is going to be extremely difficult for any person who judges questions as a matter of Principle, to decide how good faith is to be kept with the Treaty delegates in Paris, and not to be broken with the forty millions of people in the Shantung peninsula.

It is precisely because the question of the Treaty is not so simple or so easily disposed of that the adjournment, which has just taken place, may be more than ordinarily fortunate. It is true that the delay in the decision is having terrible effects financially in Europe and physically in the Near East, and for this reason it is a great deal more than merely important, that a conclusion should be arrived at. At the same time that a sound conclusion could have been arrived at, amidst the heated passions which have been manifested, in Washington, for weeks past, and which have been making compromise, in any sense, an impossibility, was not for a moment to be expected. The adjournment is, therefore, probably the most fortunate incident which has occurred for weeks past. Advantage of it should be taken, at once, to reach an agreement which, whilst establishing the good faith of the United States toward its allies, shall not demand that it shall sacrifice any ethical position, such as is incurred in the demand for justice to Shantung.

Switzerland and the League of Nations

THE current issue of The Round Table draws attention to a very interesting point concerning Switzerland and the League of Nations, arising out of the historic determination of the little Republic to recognize no status for herself but one of the most complete neutrality. As the writer of the article very justly points out, it is difficult to exaggerate the stress laid by the Swiss people on the maintenance of this policy, and the extent to which it has come to be regarded by them as the very foundation upon which the superstructure of state is reared.

For more than a hundred years, moreover, Europe as a whole has very strongly indorsed this view, and has been ready, at all times, to recognize the great international advantage which flowed from the maintenance of Swiss neutrality. It is true that, on more than one occasion, during the great war, the oft-repeated threat of a German violation seemed likely to be translated into action. There were times, in the latter part of 1917, for instance, when "certain German concentrations behind Lake Constance" caused the Swiss to remember with no little apprehension the statement made by the notorious renegade, Colonel Egli, during his trial at Zürich, that, in the event of a German invasion of Switzerland, the German forces "could be at Lucerne the same night." Even Germany, however, respected the neutrality of Switzerland, in theory at any rate, and was careful to do nothing likely to force the Swiss to extreme measures.

Then again, the last five years have, on the whole, demonstrated the value to the rest of the world of maintaining Swiss neutrality. There were, of course, periods during the war when the neutrality of Switzerland, or, at any rate, of certain parts of Switzerland, in anything but theory, might have been very seriously questioned. The more, however, the tremendous nature of the struggle is appreciated, and the extraordinary nature of the German propaganda is understood, the less inclined are those endeavoring to form a just estimate of the situation to judge Switzerland too harshly. As time goes on, there is a disposition to make every allowance for the great difficulties presented by the untiring labors of the German propagandist, and to remember only the splendid work of alleviation carried on by Switzerland, almost from the first day of the war to the last.

If, however, the past five years have convinced the world of the value of Swiss neutrality, they have convinced Switzerland still more. If she joined the League of Nations, as now constituted, she would, unless some special provision were made for her, be obliged to abandon this neutrality and to hold herself ready, with the other nations of the League, to enforce the League's decisions. No one could feel surprised, therefore, if Switzerland should hesitate. Nevertheless, there are few, it may be ventured, who consider the situation, but will be convinced that a decision on the part of Switzerland not to join the League would be a very serious loss to the cause of progress. The Swiss statesman has had a very practical experience, on a small scale, in carrying out that very work of unification which the League of Nations will have to carry out on a large scale. The Swiss Republic is, in fact, a model league of nations, and a standing illustration of how people of different race, language, and creed can unite, in the most intimate way possible, for the attainment of a much desired purpose.

Decline in Exchange Rates

FROM all the indications, industrial conditions throughout Europe are rapidly approaching a point where early remedial action will be necessary. The story is told in the drastic decline in foreign exchange rates. Sterling, francs, marks, and kronen have reached, this week, the lowest points in history. The depreciation during the last few months has been so great as to make it practically prohibitive for European nations to make purchases of any kind in the United States, however much commodities of all kinds may be needed. This situation means deprivation and hardship for Europeans, and eventually business depression in the United States, unless speedy action shall be taken to prevent such a result.

The reason, as all business men know, is that for a long time trade balances have been running strongly in favor of the United States. Europe has been buying more in the United States than she has been able to sell to this republic. The nations of Europe have been handicapped by the lack of raw materials used in manufacture, and these cannot be purchased without credits.

There has been a great deal of talk about the extension of further credits by the United States, and some

credits have been extended recently, but they scarcely amount to the proverbial drop in the bucket, compared with the amounts needed to place the peoples of Europe on their economic feet. Credits of enormous proportions must be obtained somewhere, somehow, before anything can be done to restore the commerce and industry of Europe to normal proportions. Business at the present time in the United States is exceedingly active. Many people are making money and spending it lavishly. But this sort of thing cannot go on much longer if the European nations are not cared for. Exports from the United States are liable to come to a sudden halt, for Europeans will soon be unable to pay for goods purchased here, with the high prices prevailing, the high transportation costs, and the tremendously high exchange rates. When an eminent European economist, a few months ago, predicted that eventually a pound sterling would be worth only \$4, few people believed him. His prediction was more than fulfilled this week. France has been paying 100 per cent premium on New York exchange, and the German mark and the Austrian kronen have declined almost to the vanishing point.

It has been proposed that a conference of American and European bankers be held at some neutral place in Europe, preferably The Hague, where the international financial question of the hour may be studied and discussed, and as a result of which recommendations may be made to the various governments seeking a solution of the problem. The question is one which calls for the very best thought that can be given to it, and there is no time to be lost in getting to work upon it. Matters have come to such a pass in Europe that speedy action is imperative, if serious results throughout the world are to be avoided. There is, however, no doubt that the need can be met.

Tabloid Energy

For some people there is always a mild sort of amusement in speculation as to how the world would get along if it should be suddenly deprived of this or that commodity, which has come to be regarded as a necessary staple. They go farther into the matter, of course, than the little girl who, on being asked as to what she would do if a sudden exhaustion of the world's coal supply should make it necessary to do away with the kitchen range, replied, with easy confidence, "We'd have to use the gas stove, I suppose." They go far enough, indeed, to consider a staple in all its forms and uses, remembering what the little girl forgot or did not know, that gas stoves and electric lamps and heaters go back to coal as surely, although not quite so directly, as the kitchen range. And just as such persons turn the sugar shortage to good account by wondering whether earth's millions of today, if deprived altogether of the product of the modern refineries, would depend upon chemists to meet their need or would turn back to bees and the ancient dependence upon honey, so they also find in the strike of the coal miners a new reason for guessing whether a coalless world would be able to carry on. Speculation of such a kind has, at least, this much to commend it, that it cultivates a broad appreciation of the intimate participation of coal in all the activities of civilization. To say offhand, "Of course, coal is fuel," leaves still a world of meaning unexpressed. It would be more significant to speak of a lump of coal as an energy-tablet, a handy package of potency, capable of being shipped with comparative ease to any part of the world, and ready to deliver its content there in the form of either heat or power, granted only the application of a bit of fire and certain mechanical devices such as man stands ready to provide.

Such as man stands ready to provide? Yes—well, that is to say, if he can get other coal to help him. For the necessary devices, like stoves, furnaces, boilers, and engines, are all founded on iron, and, to get the iron, man asks for coal in the form of coke. Iron, itself one of the great fundamentals of world activity, has been pressed into service everywhere in order that the stored-up energy of coal might be used, yet the coal was ahead of the iron, more nearly primal in man's service. Back of all the countless machines for generating and applying power, is coal. Even where the source of energy transmitted by and to machinery is falling water or exploding oil-vapor, the machinery itself, in the sense that its base is iron, goes back to coal.

Small wonder, then, that the prospect of a coalless world appears to speculative thinkers a problem, or that those of us who are less speculative and perhaps more practical feel a sense of relief when a miners' strike, threatened as a greeting to winter, after all gives promise of settlement. For a strike that should stop the mining of coal in the United States would be a stoppage of what is, in normal times, more than one-third of the whole world's supply, while, at the present time, with the European mines either dismantled or ill-supplied with labor, the demand upon the United States sources is relatively much heavier than usual. Ordinarily this country works its coal mines relatively less than other great producing countries. Great Britain, whose production is second to that of the United States, and about one-fourth of the world's total, has only about 3 per cent of the world deposits, as against 52 per cent for the United States. Germany, which in normal pre-war times produces about one-fifth of the world's supply, has only 6 per cent of the deposits. No other country, in modern times, has ever come anywhere near these three leaders in the amount of their coal production. Yet there are other countries that have great deposits of coal waiting to be used. Canada has about 17 per cent of the world's deposits, and China about 13 per cent, yet neither has so far produced more than about 1 per cent of the total output. France has lost almost one-half of her annual production of coal through the destruction of her mines in the war, and some say that five years must pass before these mines can be again made to contribute their share of what the world uses. France, meanwhile, must import more heavily. Yet Great Britain, whence France has in the past obtained her outside fuel, has far less than usual to export, owing to war's demands and the labor shortage. Germany has been able to turn over to France less than half the amount of coal originally stipulated in the Peace Treaty. No

protracted strike in the United States is needed to give emphasis to the world's dependence at this juncture upon the American mines. At times like this, speculation as to what the world would do without coal is altogether more welcome than any experimentation in that direction.

Notes and Comments

AN EXHIBITION which must have made all beholders joyfully realize that the war is certainly a thing of the past has been held at the Printemps this autumn. Everything that Lyons can do in the rarest tissues, the most beautiful colors, has been shown in the big Paris store. The softest of silks, brocades of gold and silver, tissues the color of dawn, fit for queens and every Cinderella turned Princess. The like of these stuffs has not been seen in the land since first the looms fell idle and the silk factories were given up to the making of shells.

CITIZENS of New York, such of them as visited the exhibition of relics collected by the New York Historical Society, have been surprised, as well as interested, to see the marble statue of William Pitt which used to stand at the meeting of Wall Street and William Street. Appreciative New Yorkers, recognizing the friendly attitude of Lord Chatham toward the American colonies, raised the statue in his honor on September 7, 1770; but it is no longer the statue that it once was. The British soldiery found it when they occupied the city six years later, and when some of them had finished expressing their opinion of Lord Chatham's friendly attitude, his statue had lost its head, its arms, and one of its feet. So it comes down to the twentieth century, perhaps after all a more impressive memorial for the damage that the soldiers did to it. Perhaps, also, it will suggest the idea of a new and modern statue to Pitt.

The second reading of the War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Bill, though passed in the House of Commons by a large majority, evoked strong protests during debate. The feeling grows that the British "Dora" has quite outstayed her welcome; and to entertain her for another year puts hospitality to the severest test. The present bill, however, on close examination, is seen to allow for the dropping of a long list of the harassing provisions which considerations of safety rendered temporarily needful. So it seems probable that "Dora" will remain for the present, with a duly circumscribed range of action. But she may expect her congé the first moment that circumstances permit.

NATURALLY there was unusual interest in the courtroom of the Jefferson Market Court, in New York City, when a woman magistrate presided, the other day, over her first session. A woman judge is a new thing in judicial procedure; and a description of the scene shows that many of those who gathered to look on or participate, or because they could not help themselves, had their doubts that the law would be administered as effectively as by a magistrate of the sterner sex. The newspaper camera took a photograph; the first case was called, and the existence of a woman magistrate in the everyday life of the chief American city had become an accomplished fact. What is most important, it became, as the session went on, an accomplished fact that stood beyond criticism, and the new magistrate fulfilled the qualifications set down by Socrates when he wrote: "Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially."

THE part that medals have played in British history is suggested by the fact that the monograph which Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven has written on "British Naval Medals" alone, and which is soon to be published, will run to some 500 folio pages and describe about 900 commemorative medals, naval rewards, war medals, and similar tokens. The book goes back to the beginnings of the Royal Navy, and is the result of an exhaustive search of private and public collections. Two other books are promised for the future, one devoted to French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese medals, and the other to the remaining maritime states of Europe and to America. In this third volume the author, who evidently means to clear up the subject of naval medals, will include the ancient Greek and Roman coins struck in commemoration of naval events. A collector himself, it is a safe guess that few authors are having a better time than Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven.

CAN anybody today tell what was the tune of "Row, row, row your boat"? Time was when it was popular, and perhaps somewhere there remains something to tell how it was sung; but to the bibliographers and amateurs of early English literature and song it is a "lost ballad." It comes to notice in connection with the sale, in London, of the famous Britwell Court collection of early English literature. Many an old English ballad carries the information that it should be sung to this forgotten tune, as in the case of "A Warning to London by the Fall of Antwerp," to the tune of "Row, row, row your boat." "A Warning to London" was printed probably in the sixteenth century, and the readers were expected to be able to pipe up the familiar "Row, row" without hesitation. But no hint of how they would sing it has come down to recent times. The fact indicates how many must have been the publications that have vanished beyond the reach of future collectors.

THE sale has been taking place at the Rue Drouot of the furniture used by the British plenipotentiaries at the Paris Peace Conference. It was a quiet sale, and nothing in the very least remarkable was given in the way of prices. Mr. Balfour's desk only fetched 2350 francs, and a couch covered in blue leather 1000 francs. A large armchair which is said to have been Mr. Balfour's favorite resting place was bought for 1370 francs, while two copies of Fragonard which adorned the walls of his sitting-room went for 90 francs. Quite apart from any consideration due to historic furniture, the prices were extraordinarily low, when one thinks of the excessive prices charged in these days for the merest stick.